THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 104. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GRAND JURY.

Their Presentment—The Rottenness of Our Aldermanic System—Why the County Prison is Crowded, and but few Criminals in It.

JUDGE BREWSTER'S RESPONSE.

He Gives the Aldermen Another Overhauling—The Rights of the People Defined.

This morning the Grand Jury made the following important presentment:—

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Over and Terminer and the Quarter Sessions of and for the City and County of Philadelphia:—The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the city and county of Philadelphia for April sessions, 1869, impressed by the weight of duty laid upon them, yet animated by the charge of the Court, respectfully report having acted upon 364 bills, of which 149 were found true and 215 were ignored.

The Grand Jury visited the County Prison, where they received a courteous reception and every desired and needed attention from the officers.

The crowded condition of the prison remains unabated. The hardened in crime, the inexperienced, and those unstained by guilt, are associated in the same cell. Inevitable as such a state of things may be, the worst results must follow, and some remedy for so grave an evil is most urgently called for. The law prescribes one cell for each prisoner. But the prison is overcrowded, and the law on a grand scale is violated. Where rests the responsibility? Is the keeper justified in receiving prisoners and compelling the innocent to associate with the guilty in a prison cell, all requirements of the law to the contrary notwithstanding? Or does the whole responsibility rest with the magistracy at whose offices the endless warrant to commit is instituted?

The gradation of offenses found by the Grand Jury to prevail in the bills of indictment acted on meets a full parallel within the walls of the prison. Prisoners, weighed down by the guilt of heinous crimes, are certainly to be found in the prison, but the vast preponderance lies among offenders accused of trivial violations of the law, such as the theft of a few loaves of bread, a lot of old iron, assaults and battery, street-fights and brawls. In the great majority of cases, the malice and envy of the private accuser, a harvest rich in emoluments for honorable alderman, and heavy bills of expense for the community of patient tax-payers, and more easily discernable than the paramount claims of justice or the public interest.

In view of the great disparity betwixt commitments to prison and verdicts by the petit juries, the Court in its charge makes this appalling remark:—

"You may therefore conclude that only one person out of ten whose cases will be brought before you is really guilty."

Committed on a charge of some trivial offense, doomed to prison and the companionship of criminals, helpless as to bail, yet not really guilty, under the solemn *forms* of law they have, *in fact*, suffered "false imprisonment."

The whole prison statistics upon this subject render it apparent that our aldermanic system has been turned into a laboratory for the creation of offenses, and well-trained witnesses are ever ready to aid the most nefarious enterprise. There are some exceptions among our aldermen; but too many avail themselves of every opportunity to increase their fees at private or public expense, and thus prostitute their responsible office into an instrument of oppression and wrong for the purpose of ministering to their avarice. The system evidently demands a radical change, and in place of an election at the ward, where the votes of criminals are often more potent than the franchises of law-abiding citizens, an appointing power is needed at quarters removed from all ward influences, and in place of fees from commitments to prison, a fixed salary should be substituted.

The Grand Jury searched in vain to discover within the prison walls any fair proportion of the high grades of crime—the bold burglar, the disciplined thief, and the accomplished pickpocket, whose achievements are hourly filling our communites with wonder and dismay. Criminals by profession, whose proper place is the penitentiary, are nowhere within our prison walls. Baffling and eluding, or in league with, our keen-eyed detective forces, at times compounding their felonies for "valuable considerations," or, if ever arrested, soon released on bail, these professional criminals roam at large, preying and luxuriating on our rank civilization in their gambling hells, driving their fast horses, enlarging the harems, or patronizing the brothels, which, like themselves, prosper in unblushing, bold, and exultant impunity. While the Grand Jury promptly find true bills against all professional violators of law brought within their province, they can but add their loudest accents to the calls of public justice, in urging upon our detective agents the impartation of a new and higher degree of vigor to their system, or the propriety of resigning their commissions.

The recent suicide committed within the walls of the prison, by which a daring insult was offered to the majesty of the law, demands particular notice, with reference to any censurable lack of vigilance on the part of the prison officials after having been forewarned by the public press and other ominous intimations that the morning of execution would witness a *vacant place* at the gallows, as well as with reference to most flagrant interferences by outside parties, through which the condemned and blood-stained man may have been aided in his elusion of the *last penalty*, outraged justice metes to felons at the head of the criminal calendar, the Grand Jury refrain from the exprssion of opinion. The subject has been in the hands of a special investigation, whose duty it was to elucidate the whole matter. They would, however, direct attention to the prevention of a repetition of such insidious interceptions of merited retribution, for it is just here where, after the wisdom of the court, the ability and labors of the learned District Attorney, and the unexcelled patience of an enlightened jury, have reached a right-eous judgment on a most atrocious crime, that the ends of justice may be frustrated, and the dignity of the judiciary again covertly assailed. Our prison discipline at the "condemned cell" needs a radical change. On trial, the indicted man is fenced around as by "gates of brass." In his cell, awaiting execution, the ancient symbol, the "iron fetter," no longer clanks its knell. The chamber of preparation for death is now transformed, under our modern prison ameliorations into a room where friend meets friends and where assemble experts to fabricate false accusations and confessions, and conspire together to render the laws of non-effect. The Grand Jury recommend the adoption of some method calculated to remedy the evil brought under notice.

The Grand Jury would respectfully endorse the presentments of former inquests calling for the establishment of a house of correction for the reception and reform of criminals of a minor grade.

The Grand Jury would call the special attention of the Court to a new school of offenders, known as the bootblack boys. Unrestrained by parental guardianship, in the very embryo state they already make their depredations felt in bold and almost open robberies, and, unless speedily checked by vigorous correctives, must soon develop into an element dangerous alike to themselves and the community, out of which will finally grow the worst type of lawless men.

The Grand Jury visited the Almshouse, having been shown through by Mr. Marshall Heuszey, Superintendent. The good order, neatness, and cleanliness observed in every part of the establishment made a very favorable impression upon the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury were received at the Eastern Penitentiary by Mr. John S. Halloway, the Warden, and kindly conducted through the institution, which was found in thorough order; the officers seem well qualified for their duties. The system of discipline carried out at the prison very favorably impressed the visitors.

The visit to the House of Refuge was of great interest to the Grand Jury; the cheerfulness in the inmates, their great activity and skilfulness in the various employments they were engaged in, and their mental and moral training, made a very favorable impression. Under the present excellent management, the Grand Jury are under the belief that the objects desired in founding this institution are in a great measure attained.

The Grand Inquest, in common with the Honorable Court, are profoundly sensible of the importance and need of a great and healthful change in public opinion on the subject of criminal jurisprudence; and they hail the recent decisions of the Court and the firm and immovable attitude of the Executive in withholding pardons, as good omens that the returning tidal wave is approaching, with its judicial terrors to every violator of the laws, and its protection and encouragement to all who love and value our institutions. ROBERT J. MERCER, Foreman.

Judge Brewster's Response.

When the reading of the presentment was concluded Judge Brewster addressed the Grand Jury as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—You deserve the thanks of the community and of the Court for the fidelity with which you have discharged your duties. Your promptness in hearing and returning the bills submitted to you has enabled us to give every case an opportunity of trial, and has saved the city a large amount of money.

The whole of your presentment deserves the careful attention of the community.

I especially commend to the consideration of our citizens that portion of your remarks which refers to our County Prison.

It is time that the crying evil of a want of accommodation for prisoners, and the greater want of a House of Correction for vagrants, should be promptly remedied.

You have referred to the commitments issued by our magistrates in trifling cases. They may be divided into two classes.

1. Those which describe the charge against the defendant as a *misdemeanor*. I am advised that this form is adopted in many cases of vagrancy in order to prevent the inspectors from discharging the defendants. I trust that this may be a misapprehension, for many of our aldermen are doubtless very upright officials, well entitled to the respect of the community, and I hope that whatever may have occurred in this behalf is purely the result of accident. It is, however, most unfortunate that the law should be violated even in the case of the most depraved members of society.

I feel bound therefore to say that a commitment for a misdemeanor, without further description of the offense, is a mere nullity.

The Constitution of the United States secures to every defendant the right "to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation," and the Constitution of the State expressly recognizes the same privilege.

"A warrant or mittimus against a man to answer to such things as shall be objected against him, *is utterly against law*." 2 Just., 591.

"It ought to contain the certainty of the cause, and, therefore, if it be for felony, it ought not to be generally for felony, but it must contain the special nature of the felony, briefly, as for felony for the death of such an one, or for burglary, in breaking the house of such an one; and the reason is because it may appear to the judge upon an habeas corpus whether it be felony or not." 2, H. H., 122.

And all the forms are in accordance with this principle. See Binns' Justice, 83, 107, 139, 263, 282-3, 518, 537. This wholesome doctrine of the law was enforced in the case of Williams vs. Jones, to the extent of holding the magistrate, who had issued an indescriptive warrant, liable in trespass for false imprisonment. That case was tried in the District Court for this city and county, and in a learned opinion by President Judge Hare the authorities are reviewed and the law clearly stated. (*Leg. Int.* April 10, 1868.) It may be proper to add that the warrants in that case were nearer to the requirements of the law than those recently exhibited to me. They charged the defendant with "abusing the complainant and inciting to a breach of the peace," which, although no offense, was at all events descriptive of some act, whereas a commitment for *misdemeanor* might mean something recognized by the law as indictable, or might by the caprice of an alderman refer to the exercise of a constitutional right by the defendant which the magistrate regarded as a violation of propriety, as where a defendant was committed for appealing from an adverse judgment. It is unnecessary, however, to elaborate this subject. Sufficient for our purposes that the law is so written. No true lover of her principles or of the liberty she guarantees would desire to see it otherwise; and I feel bound, therefore, to say that in my opinion, all such warrants are void, and all persons concerned in issuing or executing them are liable as trespassers.

Second. There is another class of commitments before me which is, if possible, still more objectionable. They require the officer to convey the defendant to prison, because he is charged on oath "with having been drunk and disorderly," and, according to the warrant, the defendant is to be kept by the jailor until "the next Court of Quarter Sessions, or till he shall thence be delivered by due course of law."

To this class may be referred the commitments reciting that the defendant is charged "with drunkenness and vagrancy," and requiring the jailor to keep the defendant "thirty days, or until he shall thence be delivered by due course of law." And still others in which the defendant is charged with "drunkenness" alone, and the keeper of the prison is required to detain the defendant for twenty-four hours. The illegality of these commitments will be made very clear by a brief reference to the statutes which it may have been supposed authorized these proceedings.

The old act of 1767 (Br. Dig. 999, 52) authorized any justice to commit idle and disorderly persons, "being thereof legally convicted," to the common jail of the county, to be kept at hard labor for any time not exceeding one month.

The act of March 22, 1836 (Br. Dig. 1000, 55), directs that "all persons who may be committed * * before the Mayor, Recorder, or any alderman of the city of Philadelphia * * as a vagrant or disorderly person, shall be sentenced to suffer confinement at suitable employment in the vagrant apartment o the city and county of Philadelphia for the term of one month."

A section of the same law directed that a vagrant apartment should be built (Br. Dig., 508, sec. 31), and the later statute of 1854 (Br. Dig. 526) commanded the erection of a house of correction to which all persons "thereafter convicted as vagrant or disorderly" * * should "be sentenced." The wholesome requirements of these laws have been disregarded; and it may perhaps be doubted whether the act of 1854 is not a repeal of the acts of 1767 and 1836, as to the *place* of confinement, and if so, whether the jail can be longer used for this class of offenders. But however this may be, it must be very clear that no person can be committed under these statutes on mere *charge*, although the charge may have been made on oath. In addition to being accused, he must be "*convicted*." We all understand what this word imports. No man can be convicted without trial. A hearing, or opportunity of being heard, is absolutely essential—the defendant must be confronted with his accuser and have the right of meeting the accusation. After all this the responsibility rests upon the magistrate of entering a judgment, and if he convict the defendant, then, and then only, can the commitment issue. A commitment upon mere charge, without trial, hearing, and conviction, is a palpable violation of our rudest sense of natural justice. To pass this by because the sufferers are friendless outcasts would be a blot upon our record which no mere profession of benevolence could ever remove. The same remarks apply to the commitments charging drunkenness.

The act of 1794 (Br. Dig., 810, sec. 3) authorized the imposition of a fine upon any person "convicted" of intoxicating himself. The act of 1836 (Br. Dig., 667, sec. 39) increased the fine to $5 if the person was "found intoxicated in any street;" but this was to be "upon view or upon proof," and it was to be "levied * * upon the goods and chattels of the defendant." The act of 1838 (Br. Dig., 668, sec. 43) reduced the penalty to $2. The act first cited provides for a commitment, in default of payment of the fine, "not exceeding 24 hours."

A general commitment, therefore, for intoxication, without specifying the duration of imprisonment or fixing it at "30 days," or "until the next court," is absolutely void.

So, too, all commitments for the same cause upon mere charge, without hearing, trial, and conviction, are absolutely void.

I am informed that discharges are sometimes sent to the jail after supposed convictions for vagrancy. This is also improper. After a regular conviction the magistrate has no control over the case.

To such an extent has the law been overlooked in these matters that I actually find one commitment, which not only recites no trial or conviction, but is unsigned by the alderman who issued it.

The community are indebted to Mr. William J. Mullen, the efficient agent of the prison, for calling the attention of the Court to these details. I have requested him to furnish me with the numbers of these cases during the past year.

It will hardly be credited that the commitments issued for intoxication, vagrancy, and disorder, during the year 1868 amounted to 11,250. If each defendant were confined but a single day, the expense to the city treasury for this unnecessary and illegal item was over $3000. If imprisonment were prolonged the expense was of course increased.

It is for the municipal authorities to consider whether a wasteful expenditure of this magnitude should be continued.

But above all consideration of mere dollars, there is a principle involved in this matter which comes home to every true lover of law and the liberty of which law professes to be the guardian. That element of our humanity speaks out its clear tones of condemnation of these wrongs, and this, although the parties inflicting them may be high in authority and the sufferers be the outcasts of society.

Obeying its dictate, it only remains for me to announce, as my deliberate conviction, that all the commitments referred to are on their face clearly illegal and absolutely void. They should be rejected by the Inspectors, and all parties concerned in their issue or execution are liable as trespassers.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Brewster and Ludlow.

The case of Joseph H. Bowers, charged with manslaughter, was begun this morning. The defendant, represented by William B. Mann, Esq., is charged, as a druggist, with improperly putting into a prescription atropia, which was not ordered, thereby causing the death of the lady, Mrs. Sophia Hecht, to whom the compound was administered. It will be recollected that the prescription called for assafœtida, among other things, which was designated upon the paper by an abbreviation; this the defendant, who put up the prescription, misunderstood to mean atropia, which was accordingly put in. The evidence given to-day was of a purely medical character, which has appeared before the public several times. The Commonwealth seeks to hold the defendant criminally responsible for the apparent negligence, by trying him upon the charge of manslaughter. On trial.

CUBA.

What has been Done by the Insurgents—The Revolution Proceeding Steadily—How the Cubans are Aided by the United States.

Copies of official documents have been received direct from the Cuban Provisional Government. Statements are made therein showing the general condition of the revolution, and from them the following authentic facts are taken:—

The Republican Government of Cuba has within six months extended its sway over 20,000 square miles of the 35,000 comprised within the boundaries of the island. Its armies hold and occupy almost wholly the districts of Cuba, Gauntanamo, Holguin, Manzillo, Jiguarey, Bayamo, Las Tunas, Puerto Principe, Nuevitas, Santa Clara, Moron, Remedios, Trinidad, Santo Spiritu, Sagua, and Cienfuegos y Colon, the Spanish troops remaining therein being confined to a few towns and villages without means of attacking, closely besieged, unable to move out without danger of serious disaster, even for the purpose of foraging, and trusting only to timely and fresh arrivals of troops from Spain to escape entire destruction. General Valmaseda, commaanding Spanish forces, remains at Jigesani, making no serious aggressive efforts. This is also the case with the troops at Cuba, Manzanillo, and Guantanamo. The Spanish troops in Santo Spiritu, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Santa Clara, Remedios, and Sagua, do not dare to abandon the shelter of the towns they garrison. They have made no active movement since the early part of February, as the patriot forces under Puello and others, numbering over 12,000 effective men, have kept them fully occupied in holding on to the few stratagetic points now occupied by them. The Puerto Principe "jurisdiction" and that of the Cinco Villas are the seats of the most active efforts. No more severe military blow has been dealt at the Spaniards than the engagement between Count Lesca and a patriot force in an important pass of the Sierra del Cobre. The general facts in relation to this battle have already been received from Havana, and even the Spaniards were compelled to give some truth in the report they allowed to pass. Count Lesca moved with 2500 well-equipped troops, a heavy train of supplies, two field batteries, and a military chest containing half a million dollars in notes of the Royal Bank at Havana. His purpose was to relieve Puerto Principe. Quesada, with 5000 well-armed patriots, was intrenched on the road over which Lesca was expected to pass. The only other available road was through a difficult mountain pass, to guard which the patriot General had placed a force of 800 men. The Spanish commander diverged from the highway, and determined to force this pass. He succeeded in so doing on the third assault, but arrived in Puerto Principe with but 900 men, no train, no artillery, and the loss of the half million dollars referred to. The patriot loss was proportionately heavy, but they obtained several guns in good condition, and a large number of rifles, left on the field by the Spaniards. Of course Lesca's troops were of no benefit, but otherwise, to the beleaguered garrison he was to relieve. Since then we hear of movements toward Santa Anna for the obtaining of supplies, some particulars of which have reached here by way of Nassau. The Spaniards were greatly harassed and lost largely on their return in both men and material, though succeeding in reaching the city with a large portion of their commissarial train.

The progress of the Cuban revolution can be more plainly shown by the following statistics:—The districts in open revolution at the beginning of February contained, by the census of 1861, a population of 264,520 persons, divided as follows:—126,368 whites, 86,274 free persons of color, and 51,778 slaves. The districts which have revolted since the 1st of February last (including those of the Cinco Villas and Colon—the latter being but a few hours' ride from Havana), contained at the same date a population of 172,567 whites, 42,444 free persons of color, and 69,207 slaves. This makes a total of 548,788, which must have increased since 1861 to at least 600,000 persons. In area this territory covers two-thirds of the island. Within the same there are 147 cities, towns, and villages, of which not quite one-half remain in the hands of the Spaniards.

There can then be little doubt, the representatives of Cuba affirm, that they are entitled to something more than the moral sympathy and support of the United States. Their cause commands the first. The history of Spanish misrule is so patent that it need not be cited to justify the action alike of the Cubans and the undisguised sympathies of the people of this republic. The facts relating to the revolution are now so well known as to justify the appeal made on the part of the patriot government for belligerent rights. The revolution has proceeded steadily from one step to another until its full success is only a question of time, the length of which may be materially shortened by the belligerent recognition which the United States of all nations is, by virtue of her own principles and history, and the geographical situation of Cuba itself, bound to accord.

Cuba, independent, will at once enter into the most harmonious and complete commercial relations with this republic. Whether an independent State, or as a member of this Union (to be determined upon by the freely expressed will of both countries *after* Cuba becomes fully independent), the island has within itself—by virtue of both natural resources and commanding position—the elements of great prosperity and political importance. Under the present *regime*, and despite all drawbacks, the commerce of Cuba ten years ago amounted to $57,400,000 of exports, and $43,400,000 of imports—an aggregate of $100,800,000. The total trade at present is valued at more than $170,000,000, of which (exports only) the United States does 35 per cent.; England, 27 per cent.; and Spain, only 19 per cent. Yet the mother country drains over $30,000,000 annually from the "Ever-Faithful Isle," of which more than one-sixth is taken to Spain, and the balance spent in maintaining a Spanish administration and enriching the officials. In 1862 the reported value of the rural wealth (real estate, etc.) was $381,000,000; that of the towns was $170,000,000. In the same year (1862) the productions were valued at:—Sugar, $62,000,000; tobacco, $15,000,000; other products, $52,000,000, a total of $129,000,000.

The Colonial policy has always been an inimical one to the United States; that of independent Cuba will be friendly in the largest degree. One fact will serve to illustrate the policy of Spain. The Valley of the Mississippi is the natural bread-supplier of Cuba. The duty on flour imported from the United States is eight times more than that imported from Spain. On account of an earthquake, not long since, flour was allowed into Porto Rico free of duty. The Cubans have since purchased American flour imported into Porto Rico at much less than that brought from Spain.

—There is a house in Neponset, Massachusetts, which was built about 1640.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Return of the Cabinet Officers—Our New Foreign Diplomats—Motley and the Alabama Claims.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Motley's Mission.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says:—

The President has summoned back the absent Cabinet members to attend a meeting to-day, and to decide whether Motley should be sent to London at once, or, as Fish is understood to desire, he shall wait until news of how the rejection of the treaty was received reaches here.

Minister Hale's Resignation

is positively accepted, and Sickles will be sent to Spain.

Sanford.

Sanford's friends urge his retention at Brussels, but the President is inclined to substitute Jones.

Secretary Boutwell

returned to the city this morning, and was at the Department, attending to business.

The Debt.

The public debt statement will be issued to-morrow, and will show a larger decrease in the debt than was at first supposed.

Secretary Fish

also returned to-day. He will immediately revise the list of consuls, and make out the remainder of appointments for places not yet filled.

Minister Motley

has had an interview with the President and Senator Sumner respecting the Alabama claims, and it is understood that our Government has concluded that it is better for him to go at once to his post before anything is heard from the British Government respecting the rejection of the Alabama treaty. It is understood that the subject of his instructions will be considered in the Cabinet to-day.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Proceedings of the National Sunday-School Convention in Newark.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEWARK, N. J., April 30.—The gathering last evening at the Convention was immense. Several prominent Sunday-school men made addresses. The main meeting was addressed by Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York, on "The Work in Europe." He was followed by Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, the veteran worker in the Sabbath schools of New Jersey.

This morning the attendance at the Convention was greater than ever. W. A. Wisong, of Baltimore, presided. Reports were made from each locality where meetings were held yesterday.

Rev. G. A. Peltz, of Philadelphia, reported on "Pastoral Work;" Benjamin F. Jacobs, of Chicago, on "Superintendents;" Rev. J. H. Vincent on "Juvenile Classes;" Rev. Charles E. Knox on "Infant Schools." An interesting discussion on "Teachers' Training," in five-minutes speeches, by Messrs. Woodruff, Eggleston, Byron, and Fish, ensued.

Great arrangements for the closing meetings to-night are being made. Two other churches will be open, the crowd being so great.

The Convention has decided to meet three years hence at Indianapolis.

Tyng, of New York, speaks this afternoon.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Collectorship—Pressure for Offices.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—The Collector of the Port and other prominent Government officials enter upon their duties here to-morrow. The pressure for subordinate places intensifies. The colored citizens are pressing their claims, and have sent a delegation to wait upon Collector Thomas and others, mostly asking for a few subordinate places of humble character. They are promised proper consideration. William C. Ross, injured at the McClellans alley fire, is not expected to live. Henry W. Harris, of the old banking house of the firm of Harris & Sons, died last evening.

Tobacco Fraud Punished.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—In the United States Court at Covington, Kentucky, Judge Sallard, judgment in $7000 was rendered yesterday against James Gedge and his sureties in favor of the United States, for returning tobacco manufactured lower than its value.

Steamer Bremen Ashore.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The steamer Bremen, from Bremen and Southampton, passed Sandy Hook last night, and, unfortunately, went ashore on the east end of Romer shoals. She remains ashore this morning, and six tugs are at work endeavoring to get her off.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 30—A. M.—Consols 93⅜ for both money and account. U. S. Five-twenty bonds quiet at 80⅜; American stocks firmer; Erie Railroad, 21; Illinois Central, 98⅛.

LIVERPOOL, April 30—A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11⅞d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week ending yesterday have been 54,000 bales, of which 9000 were for export and 4000 for speculation. The stock of cotton in port is 351,000 bales, including 168,000 bales of American.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 30—P. M.—Consols 93⅜ for both money and account. Stocks quiet; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

To-morrow, May 1, will be a holiday in the Stock market.

LIVERPOOL, April 30—P. M.—Stock of Cotton afloat 487,000 bales, of which 182,000 are American. Breadstuffs quiet. Oats, 3s. 4d. Peas, 38s. Bacon, 60s. 6d. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are dull.

HAVRE, April 30.—Cotton opens dull; on the spot, 140f.; afloat, 141f.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	176⅛	Cleve. & Toledo	102⅛
N. Y. and Erie R.	30½	Toledo & Wabash	73⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	77⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	103⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	86⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93	Adams Express	61⅜
Chi. and N. W. com.	87¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	35⅜
Chi. and N. W. pref.	99	U. S. Express	62⅜
Chi. and R. I. R.	138½	Tennessee 6s, new	68⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	109½	Gold	134⅜
Pacific Mail Steam.	93⅛	Market steady.	
West. Union Tel.	40⅜		

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, April 30, 1869.

The local money market to-day was steady and quite active, but our former quotations for loans and discounts are without material change, though the tendency is decidedly towards a lower range of figures. We quote call loans on Government bonds at about 5@6 per cent. and at 6@7 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. Prime mercantile paper is scarce and much sought for, but makers will not pay more than 8 per cent. discount for cash, the average rate being about 7 per cent.

To-morrow being the 1st of May, the Government will disburse the semi-annual interest on the 5-20s of 1862, 1864, and 1865. The amount will be nearly thirty millions in gold. Most of this will be due in Europe where these bonds are now held, but a considerable amount, after being changed into currency, will find its way to our banks and add so much to the loanable resources of the market. The Treasury sold one million of its surplus gold yesterday, which, with the disbursements on account of its bonds, ought to have forced down the market, whereas the movement yesterday was in the opposite direction.

Government bonds are active and very strong. Gold is advancing. Premium at 12 M., 134⅝.

There was less activity in the Stock market to-day, and prices were not so strong. State loans were steady at former quotations. City Sixes were active at 101¼ for the new certificates; 98 was bid for the old. The Lehigh Gold Loan was weak, selling at 94⅝.

Reading Railroad was moderately active, opening at 48⅝, and closing at 48⅝, weak; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 59⅝; Catawissa Railroad preferred sold at 35¼. This company yesterday declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on their preferred stock. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was taken at 28⅝; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 126¾; 56 was bid for Lehigh Valley Railroad, and 54 for Minehill Railroad.

Canal stocks were weak. Lehigh Navigation sold at 32, a decline of ⅝; 18 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation.

Coal stocks were without essential change.

Nothing was done in Bank or Passenger Railway shares. 43¼ was bid for Second and Third; 60 for West Philadelphia; 27 for Spruce and Pine; and 13 for Hestonville.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 118⅛@119; 5-20s of 1862, 121⅛@122; do., 1864, 117⅞@118⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do., July, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., 1867, 116⅜@117; do., 1868, 116⅛@116⅜; 10-40s, 108@108¾. Gold, 134¼. Pacifics, 106½@106¾.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@119; do. 1862, 121⅜@122; do., 1864, 117⅝@118; do. 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do. 1865, new, 116⅛@116⅜; do. 1867, new, 116⅛@116⅜; do. 1868, 116⅛@116⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106⅛@106¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛. Gold, 134@134⅛; Silver, 127@129.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118⅛@118⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 122⅛@123; do. 1864, 117⅜@118; do. 1865, 119⅛@119⅜; do. July, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do. July, 1867, 116⅛@116⅜; do. July, 1868, 116⅛@116⅜; 5s, 10-40, 108⅛@108¾. Gold, 134⅛@134¾.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	134⅛	11·30 A. M.	134⅛
10·15 "	134⅛	11·40 "	134⅜
10·29 "	134⅛	11·45 "	134⅛
10·35 "	134⅛	11·50 "	134⅜
10·45 "	134⅛		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$5000	City 6s, New	101¾	52	sh Reading RR.	48⅛
$500	do.	2d 101¾	100	do.	c 48⅝
$38500	do.	b5 101¾	20	do.	48⅛
$7800	do.	b5 101¾	50	do.	48⅜
$6000	Leh gold l.s.	94⅝	3	do.	48⅜
$4500	do.	94⅝	200	do.	s.c. 48⅜
$2000	do.	94⅝	200	do.	b30. 48⅝ 44
$500	do.	94⅝	100	do.	b30. 48⅝ 44
$2000	do.	94⅝	100	do.	c. 48⅝ 45
$15000	Phil & E 7s.	83¼	100	do.	b30. 48⅝ 44
$5000	do.	83¼	3600	sh New Creek.	⅛
$1000	St. Louis gold	102¾	300	sh Leh N St.	b30. 32⅛
250	sh Penna.	s.c. 59¾	100	do.	b60. 32
18	sh Cam & Am R.	126¾	260	do.	b30. 32
100	sh Cata Pf.	b60. 35½	100	do.	b10. 32
100	do.	35½	100	sh Phil & E.	b30. 28¾
100	do.	b60. 35½	100	do.	s60. 28⅝

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 30.—The Flour market is quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 800 barrels in lots, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·75@6·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·25, the latter rate for fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·75@7·50; Ohio do. do. at $7·75@9·00; and fancy brands at $10@12·00, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is firm, but there is no inquiry except for prime lots, which are in small supply; sales of red at $1·70@1·75; 1500 bushels amber at $1·78@1·80; 2000 bushels California at $1·77@1·80; 400 bushels Genessee white at $2; and 400 bushels Kentucky do. on secret terms. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at $1·45. Corn is without essential change; sales of yellow at 88c.; 3000 bushels light Western mixed at 85@88c.; and 1000 bushels unsound do. at 80c. Oats are selling at 75@77c. for Western; and 60@70 for Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is freely offered at $52 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at $9@9·50, the latter rate from second hands. Timothy is firm at $4·75. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·65@2·70.

Whisky is in better demand; 50 barrels sold at 93@4½c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 30.—Arrived, steamships Denmark and Siberia, from Liverpool.

SANDY HOOK, April 30—12·30 P. M.—The steamship Bremen has just backed off the Romer Shoal, and is heading southeast.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 30.—Arrived, United States steamer Galena, Commander Breez, from Portsmouth, N. H. Passed in for Baltimore, brig Alpha, from Porto Rico; schr Webster Bernard, from Ponce.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....59 | 11 A. M.....67 | 2 P. M.....62

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Steamer Mt. Vernon, Kerst, New Haven, D. Cooper & Co.
Steamer Hannah and Sophia, Teaf, Derby, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, Norwich, do.
Schr Thomas Booz, Somers, Commercial Point, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 18, Bannon, New Haven, do.
Schr Hawaii No. Lee, Newburyport, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Edw. Lapmayer, Gorman, Gardiner, do.
Schr Addie Avery, Ryan, Providence, do.
Schr David Collins, Townsend, Charlestown, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, Portland, do.
Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, Boston, D. Cooper & Co.
Schr Compromise, Perry, Cohasset Narrows, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, 41 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Off Barnegat, yesterday P. M., saw barque Gertrude, from Matanzas for New York, hove to, wind blowing heavy from N. E.

Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer Millville, Renear, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

Br. barque Blair Athol, Haines, 47 days from Newport, with railway iron to Naylor & Co.—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Clara Merrick, Montgomery, 6 days from Lanesville, with stone to captain.

Schr A. Barton, Franklin, from New London.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, from Fall River.
Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River.
Schr American Eagle, from James River.
Schr J. Bradley, Bradley, from New Haven.
Schr Traveller, Adams, from Providence.
Schr J. W. Allen, Doane, from Providence.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, from Norwich.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Glenwood, Dickinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 28th inst.

Schrs E. M. Branscom, Branscom; S. J. Bright, Shaw; and Galeta Gammett, from Philadelphia for Boston; and Dirigo, Clark, from do. for Bath, at Holmes' Hole 28th inst. The E. M. B. sailed again.

Schr Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 27th inst.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Complimentary Banquet to Rev. William C. Cattell, D. D., President of the Institution.

Last evening a banquet was given at the Continental Hotel by the Trustees of Lafayette College, located in Easton, to the esteemed President of the institution, Rev. William C. Cattell, D. D., on the occasion of his departure for Europe, where he expects to spend a year in the inspection of the various educational institutions. The following invitation was addressed to President Cattell:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869.—Rev. W. C. Cattell, D. D., President of Lafayette College—Dear Sir:—In view of your contemplated absence in Europe, in the interests of Lafayette College, over which you so worthily preside, and the advancement of which to its present prosperous condition has been effected through your most devoted labors, the undersigned, trustees of the college, resident in Philadelphia, in behalf of ourselves and many others in this city, beg the privilege to meet you at an entertainment to be given at the Continental Hotel, Thursday evening, April 29.

In this way we seek an opportunity to express the high esteem we entertain for you, and our earnest sympathy with you in the object of your visit to the famed schools of science in the Old World.

Requesting the favor of an early reply, we are, reverend and dear sir, most respectfully yours,

JAMES POLLOCK,
WILLIAM ADAMSON,
M

[*Continued from the First Page.*]

was present that truly great and good man, Dr. Archibald Alexander. He would not listen to any proposal that even looked like abandoning this work. The failure of the Presbyterian Church to sustain the college at Carlisle (since so prosperous in the hands of our Methodist brethren) rendered it still more imperative that this new and more advantageous position should be held and made secure, at a time when all the leading denominations were establishing colleges in the eastern part of the State. This great region between the Delaware and the Susquehanna, fast filling up with colleges, bid fair to become the seat of a great empire of learning, and everything conspired to make Easton the very location for a college; its proverbial healthfulness; the simple and inexpensive style of living that characterizes the community; the scenery, unequalled for beauty and grandeur; and it is not too much to say that his sagacious mind saw in the probable development of that region, fertile in soil and exhaustless in mineral wealth, what an important relation the town would hold to the surrounding country, realized now when it has six daily trains to Philadelphia, and twelve to New York, and almost daily communication with the South and West. As to Princeton College, the honored and venerated "Mother of us all," Dr. Alexander apprehended from the new institution "no injurious competition, but probable benefit," while as to the Church and the community at large, the advantages would be immeasurable. "The founding of a college," said he, "is a great matter, and the man who will undertake and carry it through so that it shall live and grow in succeeding years will have done a great work, if he spend his whole life in it. I should be very sorry to see the ground at Easton abandoned, and the labor lost. It must not be. Let Dr. Junkin not be discouraged, but go forward!" Dr. Junkin adds, "no man can ever know how these words of the venerable sage thrilled in my soul"—but there are some here who know with what a brave heart and resolute will and unflagging zeal Dr. Junkin did "go forward" from that time—through what trials and discouragements; so unwearied in labor, so fertile in expedients, bearing this college like one of his own children ever upon his heart and in his daily prayers. And he lived to see his prayers answered. None of all that crowded assembly in the church in Easton at the commencement, year before last, can ever forget the scene when the venerable man, advancing to the front of the stage to pronounce the benediction, and pointing to the noble buildings upon College Hill, in full view from the church, exclaimed, with a voice trembling with emotion and the tears streaming down his furrowed cheeks, "All that this fond heart of mine ever dared to hope for Lafayette College is now being realized. 'Lord, now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace.'"

And now, sir, as to the "establishing of Lafayette College," it would not be without interest to dwell upon the successive administrations of those who followed Dr. Junkin in the Presidency, and to note the part taken by each in the final and successful accomplishment of this great work. I have collected ample material for such a history, which I hope to give to the public when I have leisure to put it in shape. The services rendered to the college by those who remained faithful, even through the darkest days, deserves a permanent record, but the propriecties of the present occasion, and the limited time I dare ask of your courtesy, restrict me to what has been done under my own administration, and only a brief notice of that.

In the fall of 1863, when I entered upon the duties of my office, the college, notwithstanding the learning and ability of my predecessor, was down again with an unusually severe attack of its old complaint, and with the addition of a very alarming tumor in the shape of a debt. This increased, of course, as the number of students diminished, and those in actual attendance amounted to about thirty. So nearly had the *esprit du corps* departed from the college, that the commencement exercises for that year had been entirely omitted! But the most painful evidence of demoralization was seen in the funds of the college, which allowed only forty-nine hundred dollars as the sum total paid to the entire Board of Instruction. You understand, Mr. Chairman—not forty-nine hundred dollars to each of us, but forty-nine hundred dollars to the entire Corps of Instructors. There were at that time nine of us in the Faculty, and it takes but little knowledge of the higher mathematics to ascertain that the average paid to each professor would be less than the amount earned that year by many a Celt with his shovel and pick. Yet my colleagues were men of known learning and ability, and accustomed to the usages of educated and refined society! This economical scale of expenditure continued nearly three years, and how those who had no means of their own managed to *exist*, not to say *live*, on this "compensation," I leave you to imagine.

Under these circumstances, my first efforts were of course to secure a permanent endowment. Money is the sinews of a college, as well as of war. I am well aware that money alone will not make a college. As Mr. Pardee told us at the commencement dinner of 1866, it must, "like the paints of the old artist, be mixed with brains." But the old painter could not use his brains for pigments. And for the successful work of the college, money was an absolute necessity, not only for the comfortable support of the professors, but for additional apparatus, cabinets, books, buildings, and grounds, all of which the college greatly needed. I need not remind you that no institution for the higher education can be supported by tuition fees alone, however great the number of students. In some countries the government annually grants such institutions large subsidies, but in our own country, while the common schools are supported by the State, it is through the generous benefactions of the rich that the funds are mainly supplied by which college education is cheapened so that it is within the reach of the masses. And in thus making provision for the support of Professors, independent of tuition fees, these gentlemen are not only providing instruction for the masses, but they are sending out, in the interests of mankind, an advance corps of explorers in the domain of science and letters. Our university and college faculties, in the intervals of their special work of instruction, are the men who carry on the great investigations into the laws of nature, and give to the world its best treatises upon philosophy, language, and physics. Occasionally you will find a man like Mr. Gladstone, who, amid all the cares and labors of high office, sends forth valuable contributions to the learning of the age; or, to come nearer home, such men as Mr. Charles E. Smith, of the Reading Railroad, who finds leisure amid his pressing official duties to pursue scientific investigations; but in general we must look to our professional educators who live in the great libraries and in well-furnished laboratories, and whose daily duties in the recitation-room and lecture-hall (if not overworked) increase their efficiency by bringing them into constant contact with scientific and literary subjects. It is to them we must look as the "great Academy" for the advancement of science and learning. I can assure you, sir, that the faculty of Lafayette, while zealous and faithful in the instruction of their classes, which is their first duty, are well known to all scholars for their valuable contributions to literature and science. It may seem invidious to make selections among so many eminent men, but I cannot help referring to the Biblical works of Dr. Coleman, used as text-books in England, as well as in this country; to Professor Coffin's mathematical publications and his researches in meteorology and the laws of winds, which have placed him in the first rank of living philosophers; to Professor Porter's learned labors, which have resulted in a complete botanical survey of Pennsylvania, which the Legislature has recently ordered to be published; and to Professor March's works on philology. It is not too much to say that his "Method of the Philological Study of the English Language" has done more to promote an accurate and thorough study of our language than any book of modern times. He has now in press a comparative grammar, in which the structure of the Anglo Saxon is compared with the Sanscrit, with the Latin and Greek, and with the Teutonic and Scandinavian languages, and I venture the assertion that it will be found the most philosophical grammar of the age, and a contribution to modern philology welcomed by all scholars of every country and language.

To endow professorships for such men in our colleges and universities is one of the noblest uses to which money can be put; and let it be said to the honor of our country that we can produce men who not only know how to make money, but who know also how to make this noble use of it. Allow me to say, as an illustration of this, that among the original subscriptions for the endowment of Lafayette College, nearly forty years ago, I find one of two dollars made by a young man then just commencing business. He has since become wealthy, and last year this two-dollar subscription gave place to one of $15,000, besides $40,000 recently given to Princeton, and a splendid school built and endowed for the benefit of his native town. I allude to a gentleman well known throughout our country, John I. Blair, of Blairstown, N. J. Such men deserve to be held in the highest honor as benefactors of their race; and some of them it was my happiness to find, and to interest in Lafayette College.

I cannot say, Mr. Chairman, that I found them all at once, and I never, at any one time, ran much risk of being suffocated by the pressure of a large crowd of them; and in giving you a list of the principal donors I am like the venders of certain infallible remedies, who publish only the remarkable cures, and not the signal failures, that followed the application of their remedies. In the first ten months I did not secure $10,000, but at last the stock of the college, which had been well said to be below par, went suddenly up, not only to *par*, but to *Pardee*. But before I speak of him and the new curriculum of studies with which his name is now inseparably and so honorably connected, let me give you a list of the principal donors of the $200,000 contributed to the general endowment of the College. (The Doctor here read a list of about forty names. Among the largest sums contributed by Pennsylvanians were $30,000 by William Adamson, $20,000 by John A. Brown, $5000 by Alexander Whilldin and M. Baird, of this city; Thomas Beaver, of Danville, gave $25,000; Joseph H. Scanton, $15,000; J. W. Hollenbach, of Wilkesbarre, and Thomas Dickson, of Scranton, each $5000. W. E. Dodge, of New York, gave $15,000, and Selden T. Scranton, of New Jersey, $7500.)

To these contributions, and others of a smaller amount for the general endowment, must be added the donation of $15,000 from Mr. John I. Blair to purchase additional ground and for the erection of a new dormitory; the magnificent Chemical Hall, one of the finest in the country, built and presented to the college by Barton H. Jenks, of Philadelphia; the Astromomical Observatory, completely furnished, the munificent gift of Professor Traill Green; two dormitories, one erected by Alfred Martien, and the other by Rev. Matthew Newkirk, both of Philadelphia; a fund of $20,000, contributed by the citizens of Easton for the erection of new buildings, and $3000 given by Mr. Lenox, of New York, to extinguish the debt of the college.

It remains for me now to refer to the greatest of all the benefactors of the college; one whose name is to be pronounced with gratitude by all who love Lafayette College, and with all thoughtful men everywhere who know how to value the higher education. In the fall of 1864 I became acquainted with Mr. A. Pardee, at his own home in Hazleton, Pa. It was at a period when the clouds of our civil war hung low and dark in the horizon, shrouding the whole country in gloom. It was a dark period, too, for Lafayette College. I had labored for nearly a year with all the energy God has given me, and so insignificant were the results that it seemed scarcely possible the college could much longer exist. I may say also that so thoroughly had I woven my own life with that of the college, that it seemed to me as if we were both dying out together. You can therefore judge somewhat of my personal, as well as official, gratitude to Mr. Pardee, when I tell you that at this first interview, although he had never set foot within the college grounds, and had never met with any of the faculty except the President, at whose youth and diminutive appearance he was no doubt at first grieved in heart, this noble man placed in my hands his obligation for $20,000—the largest sum at that time ever given by one person to any educational institution in Pennsylvania! If you, Mr. Chairman, or any of these gentlemen can describe my feelings, I wish you would. It is beyond my power. I read the paper over and over, and the more I read it the less I comprehended "the situation." I was, sir, as one that dreamed, and if Mr. Pardee had melted away right before my eyes through the carboniferous rocks on which we stood and reappeared a Preadamite megalatherium, I could not have marvelled more than I did when I looked at that little slip of paper. I do not think the sensation would have been so delicious, but it would not have been more stunning. And indeed, sir, how I got home that day I can scarcely remember. I presume the cars did not run off the track; but really I do not think I would have taken much notice of an ordinary smash-up. I do remember, however, that when I reached home and showed the letter to the one whose gentle sympathies had cheered me in so many hours of discouragement, and who was the first to know and share my new joy—I well remember that we two knelt down together, and from my full heart there went up the prayer that God would bless and reward the generous donor; —and that prayer I have not, since that time, ceased daily to offer. But I must not dwell upon this. The old wave of feeling flows back upon me as I think of that day, and almost deprives me of utterance. I will only say that I never regarded the result of that interview as due to my arguments or persuasions, but to that God in whose hand the hearts of men are turned as the rivers of water, and who was that day answering in so remarkable a manner the prayers which for so many years had gone up from the "thousands of Israel" in behalf of our college.

But this gift of $20,000 was only the beginning of good things from Mr. Pardee. His subsequent donations, as you all know, increased it to $200,000, and it is upon this foundation that the trustees have established the new curriculum of scientific and technical studies which, upon the present occasion, calls for special notice.

Every intelligent man knows that we of the nineteenth century are in the midst of a great revolution in matters relating to the higher education; and this, like most revolutions, indicates, as Dr. Froude says, "discontent with what we have and no clear idea of what we would have." There is a widespread dissatisfaction with the old college course, so largely devoted to Greek and Latin, with several years of preparatory study requisite for admission.

If the dead languages are not pronounced absolutely worthless, they are regarded as relatively unimportant, and it is contended by many that the time spent upon them could be used to better advantage upon other branches of study of a practical character, and more suited to the stirring, busy age in which we live. Now, this is not the time or the place to discuss this great question, but I beg to say that with those who claim to lead the advance in these views I have no sympathy. I do not believe that the whole aim of education should be to fit us to make a living, though that education, which does not secure this, among other desirable results, is certainly not worth having. Nor do I believe that the ancient languages are of no value as a means of culture for the human faculties, or worthless as an acquisition; nor is such the opinion of the trustees of the college. On the contrary, it is announced in our catalogue that

"The classical course at Lafayette will continue to afford the amplest opportunity for this study of the ancient languages. It is the earnest endeavor of the board to give it greater efficiency year by year. They regard it not only as the regular introduction to the special professional study of theology, medicine, and law, but as a thoroughly-tried means of securing the culture and elevation of mind, and of imparting the useful and liberal learning which becomes a Christian scholar."

At the same time the trustees have considered it equally important to meet the demands of that large and constantly increasing number of students who are anxious to secure the best education the country affords, but who will not study Greek and Latin. Until recently such men, repulsed from our universities and colleges, took refuge in a lower grade of institutions, under the name of business colleges, commercial schools, mechanics' institutes, etc., though they would have been glad to pursue, with the single exception I have named, the entire curriculum of our best colleges, and to enjoy the cultivation, learned habits, and associations of college life. For such persons the General Course of the Pardee Scientific Department in Lafayette College was established, in 1865. Instead of making a partial concession to the "new education," by displacing a part of the classics, through a system of elective studies, as has been done by some colleges, after the freshmen or sophomore year, we thought it best, while keeping up the old classic course in its integrity for such as desire it, to leave Greek and Latin entirely out of the new, except so far as a vocabulary of these languages and the general laws of their structure might be given in the philological study of the modern languages, which would occupy their place. The new course therefore embraces all the studies of the old, except the dead languages, and it is equally designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture. We do not run it as a second-class or accommodation train for an inferior grade of students, and we retain in it, as far as possible, the old and tried methods of instruction which have been studied and approved by generations of Christian educators. Especially do we seek, in the philological study of our own language, to secure the same kind of mental discipline that is claimed for the study o Latin and Greek; and permit me to say here that Lafayette has the honor of being the first college in this country to establish a professorship for the philological study of the English language as distinct from rhetoric, belles-lettres, or English literature. It is strange that our educators should have so long overlooked the importance of having the language itself thoroughly and philologically studied. It seems as if, while providing ample instruction in Greek and Latin, and in French and German, they thought a knowledge of English would come like Dogberry's reading and writing, "by nature," though in the universities of France and Germany the first professorship established, both in the order of time and importance, is that which has to do with the language of the country. In like manner we have given to our English special prominence, and as this has long been a marked feature of our course, let me quote a paragraph from our catalogue respecting it:—

"The English language is studied in the same way as the Latin and the Greek. An English classic is taken up; the text minutely analyzed, the idioms explored, and synonyms weighed; the mythology, biography, history, metaphysics, theology, geography, are all looked up. The rhetorical laws of English composition and the principles of epic and dramatic art are applied to Milton, Shakespeare, and other English classics, line by line. The character of the author and his life and times are studied, and an attempt is made to comprehend these great representative works in their relations to the English literature and the English race. The text is also made the foundation of more general study of language; the origin and history of recurring words, the laws by which words grow up from their roots in our language, and the laws by which changes from one language to another are governed."

I will only add that English, French, and German are regular parts of both the classical and scientific courses, while the other modern languages are optional.

With reference to the technical and professional courses of the Pardee Scientific Department, it is not necessary for me to speak in detail. The curriculum is similar to that of our best polytechnic colleges. The Departments of Engineering, Mining, and Metallurgy, and of Applied Chemistry are now fully organized, and the diligent student will find at Lafayette every facility for the thorough study of all those subjects relating to the industries of nations. Moreover, our position in the midst of the great mining and manufacturing region of the Middle States affords our students every opportunity for combining observation and practice with their lectures, text-book, study, and laboratory work.

It only remains to add that in establishing these new courses of study we have not forgotten that Lafayette is a Christian college, and so far from considering the "new education" or the "technical studies" as in their nature removed from Biblical instruction or religious culture, we aim to impress upon them a distinctively Christian though not sectarian character. That we may be successful in this, we beg the prayers of all God's people.

And now, Mr. Chairman, Lafayette College, with its corps of twenty-one instructors, has fairly entered upon the great work which is set before it. Coming years will show, in the character and qualifications of our graduates, whether we are equal to the duties we have undertaken; but I dare promise, on the part of my colleagues in the Board of Instruction, whatever profound learning, signal ability, and conscientious fidelity can add to those appliances of scientific and literary culture which your wise and noble liberality has enabled the Board of Management to put into their hands. I would by no means imply that the college has attained its greatest efficiency. The occasion of your kind presence here to-night is an evidence that we seek for still further improvement. The trustees have requested me to visit some of the principal Polytechnic Schools of Europe, and to inquire into their methods and appliances of scientific study, with a view to the further enlargement and improvement of the course at Lafayette. I do not believe, Mr. Chairman, that our colleges can be, or that they should be, moulded after the institutions of the Old World; they must grow out of our own soil, and be distinctively American, if they would fully meet the wants of our own people. But it is well known that the Technical Schools of Europe are, in some respects, superior to the best of ours; and in Germany alone, there were, last year, nearly six hundred young men from the United States, seeking these advantages, even with the disadvantage of prosecuting their studies in a foreign language.

We cannot retain such men at home without offering them facilities for the higher technical and professional studies equal to any they can find abroad. It is well, therefore, to get the latest and most accurate information by personal inspection, and though I regret that the choice of the Board has not fallen upon some one of my learned colleagues in the scientific department better fitted than one whose studies have been mainly confined to his department of languages, yet I hope to bring back some information of value to them and to the Board of Management, so that Lafayette College shall keep in the front, with the oldest and best institutions of our land, leading the people onward to the high places of civilization and science.

Dr. Traill Green, the Adamson Professor of Chemistry and Dean of the Pardee Scientific Department, then said that, when he received the card of invitation he very innocently concluded that the gentlemen who gave the entertainment would do the entertaining, and he asked to be excused from saying anything. He said there was no one whom his colleagues and himself more delighted to honor than the President, Dr. Cattell. (Applause.) He was a man well qualified for the position which he occupied. I am happy to say, sir, that Dr. Cattell is in the presiding chair of Lafayette College, and no man, in the same time, and under the same circumstances, ever accomplished a work like this. His difficulties were great, and we have often conversed together about them. Our President, among his many discoveries, discovered Mr. Pardee, and then he discovered he had wealth, and then he discovered that he had a heart. (Applause.) Away up in the valley of the Susquehanna he discovered Mr. Beaver, and then at Scranton he found Mr. Scranton. He also made discoveries in New York and New Jersey, and in other places. There never was anything like it before, and the gold and the silver have been poured into his hands. Now let me say that we love our President and honor him as he deserves. Perhaps I ought to say something in reference to the scientific department. While we have not abated one iota in our classical course, we have a very good scientific course. It is very true that the old course must bring up the new, and we may truthfully say, on the other hand, that the new course must bring up the old. We are determined that the students shall enjoy as much time in the scientific department as in the classical department. He then referred in appropriate terms to the absence of Dr. Cattell from his accustomed place for a year, and also commented upon the pleasant fellowship he had enjoyed with him. He concluded by wishing him good health, success, happiness, and the blessing of God during his absence in Europe.

"The Board of Examiners" were then toasted, and Ashbel Welch, Esq., responded.

He said the only pursuits in civil life which it was thought proper, some time ago, for educated men to follow, were those professions which were represented here to-night, viz.: the law, theology, and medicine, but lately others have sprung up. Railroads and steamships are assimilating the races of mankind, and are breaking down the barriers of mankind. For instance, go upon the continent, and you will find that railroads have sprung up everywhere and civilization is making a highway over which Christianity may pass. This new power is engaging the attention of society. The laborer who spent ten hours of his time in idleness, is now spending that time in using his brains, and he is becoming a thinking man rather than a mere machine. Now the Anglo-Saxon race is fast progressing in this direction. For all this we are indebted first and mainly to the man of science who discovered and made known the laws of nature; but we must not forget the mechanic who has made known all he was capable of. The railroads of the United States constitute about a twelfth or a fifteenth part of the wealth of the country. These railroads are principally in charge of this class of people, educated mechanics. Such being the important position of this engineering class, it was well and nobly done on the part of my old colleague that such a branch of science should be early taught at Lafayette College. I could add nothing to anything that I could say to the honor already heaped upon my old friend. I shall always be proud through the whole of my life for having known such a gentleman.

The next toast, "The Alumni of the College," was to have been responded to by Judge Porter, but he was prevented from being present. He, however, sent a letter conveying his good wishes to Dr. Cattell for his safe journey, and regretting his unavoidable absence.

"Our State" was the next toast, and responded to by Chief Justice Thompson, who was much cheered.

He said he was very much obliged to his friends for their kind greeting upon his rising, but he did not authorize the President to put him down for a speech on this delightful occasion. It was too late to make a speech; and after what had been so ably said by the eminent gentlemen who had preceded him, all the conceit which he had in reference to speech-making had been taken out of him. He referred to his early school days, and gave a description of the school house, with its glazed paper for glass windows; and he stated that his schoolmaster was in the habit of producing a large bundle of rods directly the school was opened, which he kept within an easy distance of his arm. He spoke of the first stimulus given to the educational system by the State Legislature, and said he remembered very well that good old man, Mr. Junkin, coming to Harrisburg to solicit aid for Lafayette College, which was granted. He was very glad to hear of the excellent endowment which had been made to this college, and he said unless such things took place the Professors fell off, their salaries not being sufficient to support them. He was much pleased to hear so favorable an account of Lafayette College, and the thing that gave him greatest satisfaction was that a Professorship of the English language had been established.

"The Clerical Profession" was next toasted, and responded to by Rev. Herrick Johnson.

He said he was delighted to hear from the President that Christianity was to be impressed upon the students, and that it was to be the handmaid of study, in fact, the queen regent of it. He referred to Wycliffe and Luther, whose help in the translation of languages, he said, was well known. The three great languages in the world owe a great debt to the pulpit. The motto with which Harvard College was formed was "*Pro Christo ecclestia*," but we think it has fallen far short of such an inscription. He said out of 596 clergymen whose lives are recorded in Sprague's History of the American Pulpit, 536 were college read, and he believed that more than half of the students of Lafayette College have entered the ministry. (Applause.)

The Hon. William Strong, LL. D., responded to the toast, "The Legal Profession."

After which "The Medical Profession" was toasted, and responded to by Professor Samuel D. Gross, who was loudly cheered.

The last toast, "The Educational Interests of Our Country," was responded to by the Hon. Henry Barnard, LL. D., United States Commissioner of Education.

He referred to the vast number of the population of America who could not, at the present time, even read the Constitution. He knew of the valuable information which Dr. Cattell will receive during his journey, and of how beneficial it will prove to him hereafter. He then touched briefly upon the public school system now in vogue in Prussia, and mentioned quite a number of institutions which Dr. Cattell would visit during his absence from this country, and expressed the hope that the results of his investigations would be given in a permanent form, so that other Colleges besides Lafayette might share in their value. He was of the opinion that every human being should be educated up to the highest possible degree which their surrounding circumstances would admit of. (Applause.)

The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. March, and the friendly gathering ended.

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THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, &c., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
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CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for Her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Chas. Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie and Vin Imperial. M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, &c.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Monferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

WINES.

Just arrived, per "Favour," a cargo of LOUIS KOESTER'S

Celebrated Burgundy Ports and other Wines and Sherries,

From the Spanish house of MULLER, BONSAM & BACOB, for sale from wharf by the Importers.

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All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1226 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.

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DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between Market and Chesnut.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Republican City Executive Committee gives notice of a meeting of Republicans next Tuesday, at the various places of holding elections, for the purpose of correcting the registry for the delegate election. On Tuesday week the Republicans will meet in their respective divisions to elect delegates to a Senatorial and Representative Convention, the object being to elect delegates to the State Convention, which meets next June. This is a subject of importance to the Republican party, and the members thereof will doubtless take a deep interest therein.

—Last evening, about 11 o'clock, fire was discovered in the northern portion of the large rink, Twenty-first and Race streets. Owing to the combustible nature of the interior of the building, the flames quickly spread throughout the structure, and in a few minutes the fire was seen issuing from every portion. The wind from the north assisted the spread of the flames, and in less than half an hour after the fire was first discovered the immense arched roof fell in with a crash. The building was erected during last summer, and designed as a Skating Rink. It had a front of 150 feet on Race street, and extended to Cherry, a distance of 300 feet. The structure was of frame work, covered with corrugated sheets of thin iron, and during the progress of the fire these fell one by one to the ground, leaving the shell of the building standing for some time after the roof had fallen in. Although intended as a Skating Rink, it was used for that purpose but a few times during the winter. A velocipede school was opened in it about three months ago, and it was still used for that purpose when it was destroyed. The principal entertainment given in the building was that on Monday evening, under the auspices of the Odd Fellows. The building was owned by a stock company, and cost about $90,000, on which there is an insurance of $40,000. The intense heat placed the surrounding property in great jeopardy, but, owing to the exertions of the firemen, no damage was done beyond the destruction of the Rink. The Swedenborgian church on Cherry street was at one time in great danger, but the several streams of water on it saved it.

—A married woman, residing in the lower part of the city, left her home yesterday morning, and went to Kaighn's Point ferry, above South street. She paid her fare, as though she intended to go across the river, and as soon as she had walked on the boat, jumped overboard, evidently intending to drown herself. By means of a boat-hook she was drawn out, but not before she had made an attempt to tear her dress loose from the hook. She was subsequently handed over to the care of her friends. The suicidal attempt is attributed to domestic troubles.

—John C. Addis, Jr., has been appointed an Assistant Assessor in the Third Collection district. Mr. William R. Leeds, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Second district, has appointed Henry I. McIntire, William B. Money, and James E. Salter Deputy Collectors.

—Thomas Brown, forty years of age, living at Second and Callowhill streets, fell into a kettle of dye stuff at Brown's mill, Twenty-third and Hamilton streets, yesterday afternoon, and was dangerously scalded. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—William Smith, aged forty years, residing at Ninth and Noble streets, fell from a scaffold at the old Lutheran Church, Fourth and Cherry streets, yesterday afternoon, causing a compound fracture of the leg, and other severe injuries.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134¼.

—Last week's customs receipts, $3,871,116.

—General Sherman was in Richmond yesterday.

—$600,000 in specie arrived by the Germania yesterday.

—$100,000 in treasure left New York, yesterday, per the Weser, for Europe.

—$10,000 worth of season tickets for the Boston Peace Jubilee was sold yesterday.

—A battery of light artillery, one hundred and sixty men, arrived at St. Louis yesterday, *en route* for Fort Riley, Kansas.

—Hon. Charles W. Walton has been reappointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine.

—General Jones, the new Postmaster of New York city, has filed his bond and been sworn into office.

—A tornado destroyed many houses at Walker's Station, on the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, last Wednesday night.

—Alexander Cornell, black, and Martha Sprague, white, arrested at Poughkeepsie, suspected of having murdered an infant, have been discharged.

—Yesterday the Chicago *Tribune* Company moved into their new buildings, which they claim to be the most elegant newspaper establishment in the United States.

—Hon. Isaac B. Gara, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, has resigned his position to accept the Postmastership of Erie, to which he has been appointed.

—Cincinnati has been authorized by the Legislature to use $10,000,000 towards constructing a railroad through Kentucky, to connect with the Southern system of roads at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Foreign Affairs.

VIENNA, April 29.—The law declaring Prague in a state of seige has been annulled, and placards have been posted in various parts of the city, requesting the inhabitants to avoid any further disturbances.

MADRID, April 29.—The majority in the Cortes urge a prompt decision either for the Duke de Montpensier or Prince of the Asturias as king, or the declaration of a republic.

The Republicans are about to start a national petition in favor of a republic.

GENEVA, April 29.—It is rumored to-day that the Swiss government has requested Joseph Mazzini to leave the country. He lives at Lugano, near the Italian border, and his connection with the recent conspiracy at Florence and Milan has probably led the Italian government to make such request of Switzerland.

LONDON, April 29.—Captain Carleton was shot at Athlone yesterday.

To-day was the last but one of the Newmarket spring meeting. The great feature was the £1000 stake for three-year old fillies. Nine horses started, and the race was won by the Duke of Beaufort's "Scottish Queen." The following is the summary:—"Scottish Queen" first; Sir J. Hawley's "Morna" second; Sir F. Johnstone's "Brigantine" third. The betting just before the race was eight to one against "Scottish Queen," and two to one against "Morna," and five to one against "Brigantine."

LONDON, April 29—Evening.—The proceedings in the House of Commons this evening were unusually interesting. The Right Hon. Chichester Fortescue, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in reply to a question of Lord Manners, deplored the recent outrages in Cork and Londonderry, and said every endeavor had been made by the Government to suppress riotous proceedings, and the Peace Preservation act had been fully enforced. He also stated that further explanation at this time was impossible.

John Arthur Otway, member for Chatham, denied the authenticity of a telegram purporting to have been received from Sir R. Alcock, British Minister to China, that the Chinese Government was opposed to progress.

The Irish Church bill then came up. After a short debate on Disraeli's amendment to give the glebe houses to the Church, the proposition was rejected by a vote of 318 to 227. Majority for the Government, 91.

During the discussion the O'Connor Don stated that the Trustees of Maynooth College were willing to put that building up for sale, if the same could be done with the glebes of the Church.

On the clause allowing retention by the Church of any real or personal property, the produce of property or moneys given by private persons, but of their own resources since the year 1660, or the produce of moneys raised by private subscription since that year, Mr. Gregory moved to substitute the year 1608 for 1660.

Mr. Disraeli moved the omission of the date entirely.

Sir Roundell Palmer spoke in opposition to the amendment. He thought the fixing of the date at the year 1560 to be more desirable to the Church and country than leaving to the former all of the endowments made subsequent to the Reformation. Both of the amendments were then withdrawn, and Mr. Gathorne Hardy submitted a motion to fix the date at 1560. The House divided with this result:—For the amendment, 220; against, 306. Government majority, 86.

Sir Frederick William Neygates, member for Londonderry, moved to retain the royal and other grants made since the second year of Queen Elizabeth, which was disagreed to by a vote of 283 to 180.

KEY WEST, April 29.—The following important despatch has been received here from Bayamo, Cuba:—

Count Valmaseda, the commander of the Spanish forces in the Eastern Department, has issued a proclamation, whereof the following are the chief features:—First. Every native male over fifteen years of age, found away from his residence without sufficient cause, will be executed. Second. Every uninhabited dwelling and every inhabited dwelling where a white flag is undisplayed, will be reduced to ashes. Third. All women away from their houses will come to Bayamo or Jiguari, or they will be brought by force. The proclamation is dated at Bayamo, April 4.

HAVANA, April 28, via Key West, April 29.—The second battalion of volunteers, commanded by Colonel Zenluta, and forming the garrison of Fort Cabana, in the harbor of Havana, having refused to obey an order for the release of a prisoner, General Dulce and staff were obliged to proceed to the fort in full uniform. To effect a change in their disposition, the Captain-General made an address to the volunteers, when they suffered the prisoner to depart under an escort of Government troops.

The revolution in the Eastern Department is gaining strength. The Spanish troops in that portion of the island are suffering greatly from sickness. The Cubans are besieging and constantly harassing them, and the capture of various convoys causes a scarcity of supplies and ammunition in the Spanish ranks.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5:00 | MOON SETS....11:35
SUN SETS....6:55 | HIGH WATER....5:21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, SAMUEL G. STOKES, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	April 2
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York via Hal	April 10
Celia	London	New York	April 10
Olympus	Liverpool	New York	April 10
Lafayette	Brest	New York	April 10
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	April 14
Erin	Liverpool	New York	April 16
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	April 16
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	April 17
Hermann	Southampton	New York	April 20
Hecla	Liverpool	New York via Bos	April 20
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	April 20

FOR EUROPE.

Pereire	New York	Havre	May 1
Guiding Star	New York	Bremen	May 1
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	May 1
Louisiana	New York	Liverpool	May 1
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	May 1
C. of Limerick	New York	Antwerp	May 1
City of Cork	New York	Liverpool	May 4

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	May 1
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	May 1
Arizona	New York	Aspinwall	May 1
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	May 1
J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	May 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Rus. barque Sampo, Houvenin, Antwerp, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Brig Geo. Harris, French, Cardenas, E. A. Souder & Co.

Brig Samuel Welsh, Johnson, Marblehead, Weld, Nagle & Co.

Schr Annie May, May, Boston, do.

Schr Sarah E. Jones, Handy, Boston, do.

Schr M. Hand, Norton, Orient, L. I., John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.

Schr Aid, Smith, Beverly, do.

Schr Hamburg, Westcott, New Haven, do.

Schr Lady Ellen, Doughty, Chelsea, do.

Schr Westmoreland, Rice, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co.

Schr Tennessee, Creed, Newburyport, Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Active, Coombs, Portsmouth, do.

Schr L. Sturtevant, Cruise, Kingston, Mass., do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer D. Utley, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr T. S. McLellan, Farr, 8 days from Cardenas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.

Schr David E. Woll, Dole, 5 days from Pamlico, N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Tennessee, Creed, 8 days from Vinalhaven, with stone to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Arabella, Adams, 5 days from Snowhill, Md., grain to Collins & Co.

Schr Four Sisters, Laws, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Onward, Evans, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Schr May, Connell, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Brig Venedey, at this port 27th inst., was 30 days from Pernambuco, instead of 40, as before reported.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 28th inst.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Barque Proteus, Chipman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 19th inst.

Barque G. W. Horton, Rhodes, sailed from Matanzas 22d inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig M. H. Benson, Gordon, sailed from Trinidad 19th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Minnie Adie, Harding, at Trinidad 21st inst., for a port north of Hatteras next day.

Brig Emily Fisher, Clark, hence for Sagua, was spoken 24th inst., off Hatteras.

Brig Leo, Wilson, cleared at Cardenas 21st inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Faustina, Patterson, sailed from Cardenas 22d inst. for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Ortolan, Leeman, remained at Havana 24th inst., loading for Philadelphia.

Brig Hyperion, Woodbury, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 22d inst.

Brigs Caprera, Patterson, and Rocky Glen, Dow, sailed from Cardenas 20th inst., for ports north of Hatteras.

Schr T. J. Frazier, Madge, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 20th inst.

Schr Glengarry, Yates, sailed from Matanzas 22d inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Western Star, Crowell, sailed from Cardenas 21st inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schrs E. F. Crowell, Howes; J. N. Baker, Wilson; Beta, Brown; George Nevinger, Shaw; W. G. Dearborn, Scull; and M. Fillmore, Chase, hence, at Boston 28th inst.

Schrs W. H. Godfrey, Sears, and Montana, Parker, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 26th inst.

Schrs J. M. Vance, Burden, from Boston; M. Vassar, Tucker, from New Bedford; Isabel Alberto, Tucker, from Somerset; Jas. Hay, Hathaway; S. P. Hawes, Baxter, from Providence; and Almira Wooley, Haley, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia, at New York 28th inst.

Schr S. Washburn, Cummings, from Taunton for Philadelphia, passed Newport 27th inst.

Schr Fanny Hazard, Mayo, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 27th inst.

Schr Conway, French, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 27th inst.

Schr E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, hence, at Fall River 27th instant.

Schrs E. A. Hooper, Hooper, and Jas. Veldren, Cavalier, hence, at Holmes' Hole 27th inst.—the E. A. H. sailed again next day.

Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, hence, at Trinidad 27th instant.

Schr Sarah A. Hammond, Wiley, at Boston 28th inst., from Charleston.

Schr Lizzie Watson, Watson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 20th inst.

Schr Marian Gage, Sheppard, at Trinidad 21st inst., for Philadelphia next day.

Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, at Pensacola 21st inst., from Mobile.

Schrs Wm. O. Irish, Rathbun, and Jachin, Harman, for Philadelphia, cleared at Pensacola 22d inst.

Schrs H. T. Hedges, Franklin, and J. Burley, Saunders, hence, at Providence 21st inst.; also, schr Wind, Warwick, from Trenton, N. J.

Schr Wm. H. Dennis, Leeds, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 27th inst.

Schr Honest Abe, Conary, sailed from New London 24th inst. for Ipswich.

Schrs J. P. McDevitt, McDevitt, and Reading RR. No. 43, Anderson, hence, at Norwich 28th inst.

Schr Conader, Allen, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 28th inst.

Schr L. G. C. Wishart, Mason, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 27th inst., for New York.

Schr Sarah Louisa, Patterson, hence, at Richmond 28th inst.

Schrs Carrie M. Rich, Amesbury, and Nightingale, Beebe, sailed from New Bedford 27th inst., for Philadelphia.

Schrs Cornelia and John Walker, hence, at Norwich 27th inst.

Schr H. M. Read, Benson, and Young Teazer, Bowman, sailed from New Bedford 27th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Robin Hood, Andrews, hence, at Mystic, Conn., 27th inst.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH, UNSURPASSED for beauty and durability. Sets $10. Call and examine specimens. All dental operations carefully attended to. Reference, Dr. BASSETT, No. 345 South NINTH Street, below Locust. 4 3 1m

HOSIERY GOODS.

J. WILLIAM HOFFMAN,

No. 9 N. EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia,

Dealer in Hosiery Goods,

Offers for sale a large assortment of Hosiery, for Ladies', Gents', an Children's wear; Socks, three-quarter Socks, and Long Hose, of English and German manufacture.

UNDERWEAR

Of Cartwright & Warner's manufacture, acknowledged to be the best imported.

Also, the Norfolk and New Brunswick, acknowledged to be the best of American Goods.

These Goods in all sizes, for 4 7 wsly

Spring and Summer Wear.

BANK REPORTS.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF PHILADELPHIA, made to the Controller of the Currency, as shown by its books at the close of business on the 17th day of April, 1869:—

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$1,172,388 86	
United States Bonds deposited with Treasurer of United States	500,000 00	
Bonds on hand	141,000 00	
Real Estate (productive)	132,121 10	
		$1,945,509 96
Legal-Tender Notes and Certificates	$92,782 00	
National Bank Notes	27,513 00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	5,000 10	
Premiums	9,925 00	
Due from other Banks	502,368 43	
		938,496 53
Expenses and Taxes		23,851 21
Total		$2,907,868 70

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417,500 00
Deposits	1,413,129 66
Profit and Loss	77,239 04
Total	$2,907,868 70

JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.
Philadelphia, April 21, 1869. 4 23fmw6t

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,

And Marble Buildings,

No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON,

Solicitor of Patents.

C. HOWSON,

Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 4 1 1m*

REFRIGERATORS.

P. P. KEARNS,

REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER,

No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia.

An elegant assortment of my own make of

Chest and Upright Refrigerators,

Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.

OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory,

NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,

4 13 1mrp BELOW ARCH STREET.

HEATERS.

REMOVAL.

D. MERSHON'S SONS'

RUSSIAN HEATER

TO

N. W. Cor. TWELFTH and FILBERT.

Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work.

A. H. MERSHON. [4 7rptf] GEO. B. MERSHON

WANTS.

WANTED—50 BOARDERS AT THE

STETSON HOUSE,

No. 445 N. THIRD Street.

$5 per Week, and a First-class Table. 4 17 1m

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call, or address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 400 CHESNUT treet, Phila. 2 6 3m

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS

All Trunks now made at

THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT.

N.W. Cor. Seventh & Chesnut Sts.

TRAVELLERS' NOTICE—Purchase your trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy bolts; no fear lock breaking, at the Central.

2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied lowest prices for cash. 12 45

DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES.

R. H. TURNER,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN COMBS, BRUSHES, PERFUMERY, AND DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,

No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,

SECOND FLOOR,

4 9 3m PHILADELPHIA.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

WM. H. RADFORD,

PRACTICAL

PLUMBER, GAS FITTER,

AND DRAIN LAYER,

243 South Fifteenth Street,

Below Locust.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

No. 26 NORTH WHARVES

AND

No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXAND CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

FOR THE LADIES.

1115, WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115

LADIES' EMPORIUM.

NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).

Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—

Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.

Coteil, Satine, and Janes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.

33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS, from $1 to $7.

14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2 50.

Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.

Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.

FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.

52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.,

No. 34 South SECOND Street,

Have just received a fresh importation of

Genuine Scotch Cheviots,

Elegant French Coatings

LATEST STYLES OF

Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings,

FOR THEIR [4 3 2mrp

RETAIL DEPARTMENT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUREAU VERITAS

(FRENCH LLOYDS).

INTERNATIONAL REGISTER FOR CLASSIFICATION OF VESSELS.

THE REGISTER VERITAS, containing the Classification of Vessels surveyed in the Continental, British and American ports, for the year 1869, is FOR SALE by the Agents in New York.

ALF MERIAN & CO.,

4 26 No. 49 EXCHANGE PLACE.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—A DICTIONARY OF DOMESTIC MEDICINE AND SURGERY, Especially adapted for family use.

BY A DISPENSARY SURGEON.

Illustrated with upwards of One Thousand Illustrations, crown 8vo., cloth, 750 pages and an Appendix, $2 50; half morocco, $4. Agents wanted. Apply to

GEORGE GEBBIE,

4 23 1m No. 730 SANSOM Street.

BOARDING.

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board also, if desired. 3 1 tf

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 S5p

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

W. R. FRAZIER, Residence, 335 Dean st. JOHN W. FRAZIER, Residence, 413 Christian st.

FRAZIER & BROTHER,

(Successors to WILLIAM B. SLOAN),

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,

Shop, No. 311 GRISCOM Street,

South of Spruce, between Fourth and Fifth streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

All orders by Mail promptly attended to.

BUILDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES DONE. Store Fronts put in, Offices fitted up, New Roofs put on, and immediate and special attention given to all kinds of Jobbing.

Gentlemen having country seats requiring new work, or repairing done, will, by giving us a call, or sending a note, receive prompt consideration. A trial is solicited.

4 14 1m FRAZIER & BROTHER.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 134 DOCK Street, Philadelphia.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of PRISCILLA BARNHURST, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of J. HALL ROHRMAN and JOHN BARNHURST, Executors of estate of PRISCILLA BARNHURST, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 11, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

4 30 fmw5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

ESTATE OF FRANK DE SILVER, DECEASED.—The auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HARRISON T. DE SILVER, Executor of the last Will and Testament of FRANK DE SILVER, deceased, and to report distribution, will meet the parties interested on TUESDAY, May 4, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. JOHN CLAYTON,

4 23 fmw5t* Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At a hearing before said Court upon WEDNESDAY, May 26, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., RICHARD MOFFETT, formerly of the firm of Ramage & Moffett, will be discharged as a Bankrupt, unless cause be shown to the contrary.

By order of said Court. 4 30 fit*

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates, and No. 808 WALNUT Street.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 542 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, peeling, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 29tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

TO BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.—We are prepared to furnish English imported ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT

In quantities to suit. This roofing was used to cover the Paris Exhibition in 1867.

MERCHANT & CO.,

4 29 3m Nos. 517 and 519 MINOR Street.

ROOFING.—LITTLE & CO., "THE LIVE ROOFERS," No. 1238 MARKET Street. Every description of Old and Leaky Roofs made tight and warranted to keep in repair for five years. Old Tin Roofs made equal to new. A trial only required to insure satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to. 3 8 3m

OLD GRAVEL ROOFS COVERED OVER with Mastic Slate, and warranted for ten years.

HAMILTON & OORFER,

315 6m No. 45 S. TENTH Street.

CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENT

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of

ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,

Including a Number of Choice Gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of

NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 1

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1869

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,

11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

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ALWAYS DRY.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM,

3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street.

PANEL PLANK ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,

3 25 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,

11 25wfm6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,

JOHN P. LEVY,

8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. JOHN E. COPE. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, [4 1

No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

MERRICK & SONS'

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE.

AND

HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner o 11FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 15wfm3

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

RICHINGS'

ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

C. RICHINGS BERNARD.....DIRECTRESS

Last engagement in this city of the present organization.

OPENING NIGHT.

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1869.

CROWN DIAMONDS.

TUESDAY.....MARITANA

WEDNESDAY.....ROSE OF CASTILE

THURSDAY.....CRISPINO

F

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1869.

LEGISLATIVE AMENITIES.

"O MONSTROUS!" exclaimed Prince Henry, when he inspected the scraps of paper found in the pockets of Sir John Falstaff; "but one-half pennyworth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack!" If Prince Henry could have examined the personal accounts of some of our modern legislators he would have been even more astounded, and convinced of the fact that in their bringing-up the maxim of Falstaff—"If I had a thousand sons, the first human principle I would teach them should be to forswear thin potatoes, and to addict themselves to sack"—had enjoyed a full swing. Unblushingly impudent as were many of the doings of the "Hundred and Thirty-three Thieves" recently in conclave at Harrisburg, we are inclined to think that they were slightly deficient in a knowledge of some of the tricks of their trade. At any rate, while they might do very well for Harrisburg, they were scarcely fitted by knowledge and experience to take front seats in the Albany den.

A special committee of the New York Legislature, entrusted with the duty of investigating the right of certain claimants to the occupancy of seats in that body, has completed its labors and reported the expenses attending their prosecution. Altogether, three seats were disposed of by the committee, two Democrats being kicked out of very disreputable company to make room for two Republicans who are not particular about their associations, and one Democrat being thrust aside to make room for another of the same political complexion. The total cost of the committee's work was $9000, quite moderate, we think, when regarded as a whole, but certainly very curious, to say the least, when we come to examine it by detail. The first thing that strikes us in glancing over the personal expenses of the committee is the excessive indifference with which its members appear to have regarded the common demands of nature. In truth, so engrossed in their laudable work were they that they seldom paused to satisfy the cravings of hunger. The aggregate cost of meals, during the period of their labors, is put down at $15. Here, indeed, we have the very extravagance of official abstinence, the very consummation of legislative economy. Fish, flesh, fruit, and flour of the aggregate cost of $15 served to maintain the union between soul and body, and to keep those two elements of manhood on entirely satisfactory relations towards each other. With the length of time we are not familiar, but the marvel of the whole thing is that a committee of any legislature in the land could sit even once at table and consume only $15 worth of victuals.

But while the invitation to victual was heard so seldom in the committee-room, the other ominous legislative cry, "Let's liquor," never paused for the echo, and three hundred and sixty-eight dollars' worth of *brandy, whisky, and wine* trickled down the parched throats of the committee-men, as they sat at their patriotic task, enveloped in all the smoke that could be evolved from cigars of the value of $430·57. Burdened with such loads of whisky on an empty stomach, and almost strangled by the accumulated vapor of the weed, no one will be surprised to learn that the committee did not prosecute their labors by night as well as by day. Human endurance has its limits under all circumstances, and the stomach of a legislator is not necessarily fire-proof. The unhappy fate which befell McKinstry when his contents were destroyed a month or so ago, will be remembered as substantiating this quite axiomatic principle. In the evening the committee rested from their labors. And if they were grand when in motion, they certainly were magnificent when at repose. Duly impressed with a sense of their high and responsible position as lawmakers, and thoroughly appreciating the teachings of rewarded virtue and discomfited villainy, their evenings were passed at the theatres of the metropolis, contemplating the English blondes in such great moral dramas as *The Female Forty Thieves*. The profit which the committee received directly from this source, and which must ultimately and indirectly inure to the benefit of the people of the State of New York, cost the trifle of $276, besides a small allowance in the way of livery expenses, for carting their legislative carcasses to and from the theatres when the whisky, brandy, wine, and cigars had proved too much for their empty fire-proofs.

But this theatrical recreation was not the only respite the members of the committee enjoyed. Desiring to behold the wonders which are revealed only to those who go down to the sea in ships, and to commune with nature on dry land, away from the dust and turmoil of the city—perchance, as the old saying has it, "to look through nature up to," etc.—they made a modest journey down the bay, rambling through the lanes of Staten Island, at the very moderate expense to the State of $50. Despite all this, however, their official labors, and the oppressive burden of whisky, brandy, and wine on empty stomachs, sufficed to undermine their constitutions to such an alarming extent that a physician was summoned, and an additional expense of $55 thereby incurred.

Now, although the people of this city and State are not directly interested in this shameless exhibit, Albany is not so far removed from Harrisburg that the lesson it teaches is rendered of no avail for us. This committee of the New York Legislature is merely a type of the institution, and the scandalous manner in which they have attempted to swindle the people of their own State is merely on a par with what we have witnessed, over and over again, in Pennsylvania. It shows how utterly rotten, corrupt, and debauched has become the class of men into whose hands the business of legislation has fallen in the greater portion of the country. For this state of affairs there is but one practical remedy, and that remedy the people hold in their hands. Whether the people of Pennsylvania will have the common sense and the courage to apply it at the next election, remains to be seen. If they are found lacking in either quality, we can only say that they deserve to be plundered in the future as they have been in the past.

OPPOSITION TO THE QUAKER INDIAN POLICY.

THE old system of managing Indian affairs affords too many chances of plunder to be gracefully surrendered, and Senators, especially, are loth to give up the advantageous opportunities it affords for rewarding their friends and favorites at the public expense. Any or all of the so-called Indian treaties involves a considerable appropriation of public money, which is nominally intended for the use of the savage, but which, nine times out of ten, serves mainly to enrich white agents, contractors, commissioners, and their patrons. The popular demand for a reform having become irresistible, the House of Representatives having successfully resisted the enormous exactions embraced in the last batch of Indian treaties, and the President having resolved to try the effect of Quaker diplomacy, under the supervision of an Indian Commissioner, it was commonly supposed that the old rings would be effectually broken up, and that a fair trial would be given to the new policy. It appears, however, that it is still antagonized, indirectly, and one of the latest exhibitions of hostility is the rejection of the Quaker agents appointed for the tribes residing in Kansas and Nebraska. The Senators of those States are said to be indignant at the attempt to place followers of Penn in the positions which they desired to secure for their individual favorites, and it is alleged that among the other causes for this indignation is the fact that the Treasury is now drained for the support of Indians who have no longer a tribal existence. A despatch to the New York *Herald* states that all the Delaware Indians have emigrated from Kansas into the Indian Territory except about one hundred, who have become naturalized citizens of Kansas, but that a friend of Senator Pomeroy retains the position of Agent for the legally extinct tribe, drawing a salary and various perquisites, without rendering any legitimate service whatever. The Senator who should have been aware of these facts, if they are really true, has taken no trouble to apprise the Committee on Retrenchment of this opportunity for reducing the public expenditures, but he bitterly antagonizes the idea of having such a good chance for plundering the Treasury surrendered to a Quaker who would probably report all the facts, and thus throw new light upon the corruptions of the old system.

The Indian has proved a capital catspaw to the Western adventurers who have so skilfully used him to despoil the tax-payers of the nation. The representatives of various tribes have again and again complained that, while the Indians have derived little or no advantage from their treaties, the agents and their superiors in office have grown rich. The red men have been victimized on the one hand, and the toiling masses of the white race on the other. Tribe after tribe disappears. Attempts at civilization fail. Bloody wars are not averted. The aborigines are wronged, frontier settlers are massacred, the public treasure is squandered; but amid all these disasters and tragedies, the persons who manipulate the system which was devised to prevent them bask in the sunshine of prosperity, and increase in wealth as rapidly as the Johnsonized officials of the Internal Revenue Department.

As there must be something radically wrong in the policy which produced such results, we trust that the President will persist in his reported determination to effect a radical reform, despite the opposition of Western Senators. Let him go on appointing one Quaker agent after another until the attention of the whole country is attracted to the real merits of the controversy, and until the necessity of infusing honesty into this branch of the public service is universally recognized.

CUBA.

THE latest news from Cuba received by way of Key West, and published in this morning's papers, is calculated to arouse the indignation of every citizen of this Republic, whether they sympathize with the revolution or not.

We are informed that Count Valmaseda, the commander of the Spanish forces in the Eastern Department, has issued a proclamation, of which the following are the principal features:—

First. Every native male over fifteen years of age found away from his residence without sufficient cause will be executed.

Second. Every uninhabited dwelling and every inhabited dwelling where a white flag is undisplayed will be reduced to ashes.

Third. All women away from their houses will come to Bayamo or Jiguani, or they will be brought by force.

Accustomed as we have been of late to the reports of Spanish outrages, it is difficult to believe that such an order as this was really issued by an officer professing to represent a civilized and Christian government. At the same time there is nothing against the truth of it except its fiendish character, and if it really was issued it is certainly time for the friends of Cuban independence in the United States to make themselves heard in the most decided and unmistakable manner. A meeting will be held this evening at the Academy of Music, and we hope that the demonstration will be of such a character as will encourage the Cuban patriots and advance their cause.

The Cuban revolutionary movement cannot in any way be put in comparison with the late Slaveholders' Rebellion in the United States, but it is entirely analogous with our own revolution of 1776. The outrages perpetrated by the Spanish authorities make it more than ever necessary that the voice of the American people should be heard, clear, strong, and imperative, on the subject of Cuban independence, and the time appears to have now arrived when it is not only expedient, but our absolute duty to do something beyond giving our mere sympathies to the struggling patriots who are endeavoring to free themselves from the chains of a despotism as cruel as it is contemptable.

THE GRAND JURY.

IT is not often that we are enabled to peruse a document, in the shape of a presentment of a grand jury, which possesses such sterling merit and is deserving of such unqualified endorsement as that which Mr. Robert J. Mercer, the foreman of the body whose labors have just been brought to a close, presented to the Criminal Court this morning. It deserves a careful reading at the hands of every citizen. The grand jury again call especial attention to the crowded state of the County Prison, and justly place the principal share of the blame for it upon our reckless and grasping aldermen. They say:—

"In the great majority of cases the malice and envy of the private accuser, a harvest rich in emoluments for our honorable aldermen, and heavy bills of expense for the community of tax-payers, are more easily discernible than the paramount claims of justice or the public interest." * * * The whole prison statistics on this subject render it apparent that our aldermanic system has been turned into a laboratory for the creation of offenses, and well-trained witnesses are ever ready to aid the most nefarious enterprise."

As a remedy for this state of affairs the Grand Jury urges two propositions—the appointment of the aldermen by a power removed from the direct influences of ward politics, and their remuneration by stated salaries, instead of fees. The latter of these proposed remedies will certainly be productive of a great reform, and it is highly probable that the former would prove equally efficacious. Under the present loose and rotten system, the County Prison is crowded with persons accused of trivial offenses, in the great majority of which cases there is not the shadow of a *prima facie* case against them, while, as the Grand Jury maintains, the high-handed criminals are enabled to go unwhipt of justice through influences with which the public is already too familiar. A reform is imperatively demanded, and the people have the means of effecting it within their reach. They must begin with the Legislature, by selecting next October a class of men different in almost every respect from those who have heretofore been entrusted with the task of making our laws—a class of men with whom the public interests will be paramount; whose sole study shall not be a discriminate and reckless plundering of the tax-payers.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

THE complimentary banquet which was given last evening at the Continental Hotel, in honor of Rev. William C. Cattell, the President of Lafayette College, was something more than a mere social gathering, or a simple expression of regard for a talented and estimable gentleman. Dr. Cattell was surrounded on this occasion by men who do honor to the stations which they hold in this community, and who represented the learning, social influence, and piety of the most influential classes of society; and the expressions of personal regard for the recipient of the testimonial and of earnest sympathy for the great work in which he is engaged, were such as will be appreciated at their true value. Dr. Cattell took charge of Lafayette College when its fortunes were at the lowest ebb, and by his learning, influence, skilful management and indomitable energy, he has not only placed it upon a firm foundation, but he has brought it to the front rank among our educational institutions. Holding fast to what is good in the old collegiate systems, he has successfully introduced improvements in accordance with the most advanced ideas of the age, and has gathered about him a corps of workers as enthusiastic as himself, whose solid learning and eminent ability in the various departments have aided materially in giving Lafayette College its present standing.

President Cattell will shortly sail for Europe, where he expects to remain for a year or more, engaged in the examination of the various Polytechnic schools, investigating their systems of government and principles of education. His friends on this side of the water bid him God-speed, and they anticipate the most gratifying results to follow from the extended tour of observation upon which he is about to embark. In our paper to-day will be found a full report of the proceedings at the banquet last evening; and we especially commend Dr. Cattell's admirable address to the attention of our readers.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.—Whatever may be the legal merits of the issue on the power of the Supreme Court at Nisi Prius to naturalize aliens, which was put at rest yesterday by Chief Justice Thompson's decision, the subject demands imperatively the attention of Congress. If the Nisi Prius Court is to be entrusted with this power, without any safeguards other than those now provided by law, we shall be in the future, as we have been in the past, at the mercy of reckless and shameless politicians. The sooner they are prevented from rendering nugatory the ballots of legal voters the better for the people and the country.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Academy of Fine Arts and the Artists.

In our first notice of the annual opening exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts, we referred to the quarrel of long standing between the artists of Philadelphia and the managers of the institution as the reason for the inferiority of the present collection, and its inadequacy as a representation of the progress and standing of Philadelphia art. Of course, both parties to this quarrel consider themselves exclusively and entirely in the right; but, as is generally the case in matters of this kind, there is something to be said on both sides, and our only desire is to give a fair and impartial statement of matters as they stand, and, if possible, to aid in bringing about a better state of feeling. The artists claim that the Academy of Fine Arts, the oldest institution of the kind in the country, does not give, and never has given, during the half century and more that it has been in existence, that support and encouragement to Philadelphia art that they have a right to expect from it. On the other hand, the directors of the Academy contend that the artists know nothing of practical business management, that they are jealous of each other, and that they would never be satisfied under any circumstances. In answer to the charge of want of business ability, which has been very frequently urged against them, the artists point to the Academy of Fine Arts, which has been exclusively in the hands of business men, and they ask whether the management under any circumstances could be worse. As a proof that American artists have not been neglected in the exhibition, and in answer to the complaint that undue prominence has been accorded to foreign works, a gentleman prominently connected with the Academy has favored us with the following statement, to which we very willingly give place in our columns:—

"An examination of the catalogues of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts—from the year 1864 to 1868—annual spring exhibitions presents the fact that there have been placed upon the walls for public exhibition 1550 works of art which had not previously been exhibited there. A further examination shows that of these works 725 were by Philadelphia artists, 417 by other Americans, 44 by foreigners resident in this country, making a total of 1186 commonly called American works, leaving a balance of 364 works by foreign artists. The present spring (1869) exhibition displays 138 pictures upon what is commonly called the eye line, and of these 102 are by American artists, and of this number 56 are by resident Philadelphians."

This statement proves nothing more than that a greater number of American than foreign pictures have been exhibited. What the artists complain of is that foreign works and works by others than Philadelphians have during a long series of years been accorded the most advantageous positions on the walls of an institution that ostensibly exists for the encouragement of Philadelphia art, and that our home productions have been hung anywhere that space could be found for them, often after such a picture, by such a noted European painter, from Mr. So and So's collection, had been placed in such a position that the public could see it to advantage, and note the fact stated in the catalogue that its happy possessor was Mr. So and So.

It would, probably, be impossible to give entire satisfaction under any circumstances, in such a delicate matter as hanging the pictures in the exhibition. Every artist, of course, has a full appreciation of the importance of his own works, and he consequently is not suited if they do not all get good positions on the eye line. We believe, however, that they have a real grievance in this matter, and it is evident that there must be something radically wrong in the management of the Academy when such men as Rothermel, Ed. Moran, Isaac L. Williams, George F. Bensell, and others well known for their ability and standing as artists, refuse to allow their works to appear upon the walls of the Academy, preferring to take their chances in getting them before the public in some other manner.

Last spring Mr. Edward Moran was urgently requested to forget his differences with the Academy, and he consented to contribute, under the assurance that his works should have fair treatment. What followed was not altogether creditable to either party, but it served to illustrate the whole difficulty, and to bring it in the most decided manner before the public. Mr. Moran's action in defacing his pictures appeared rash and ill tempered, but every one could see for themselves that they were not hung in such positions as was due to the reputation of the artist or their own undoubted merits.

While the artists very properly think that an Academy designed for the encouragement of American art ought to exert itself to place good American works before the public, and to make additions of such works to its own collection as often as is practicable, yet they have never demanded the exclusion of foreign art; and no other proof of this is needed than Gastaldi's picture of "Parisina," which was only purchased by the Academy, at a sum which was perfectly insignificant in comparison with its real value, at the urgent solicitation and entreaty of the artists of Philadelphia, who appreciated fully the importance of having such a picture among us as a subject for study.

In every other country but the United States national works of art are always accorded the first places, and the foreigners are left to take care of themselves as best they may. At the Paris Exposition of 1867 the Fine Art Committee complacently voted themselves and their compeers all the desirable prizes, and they cared nothing for what the Belgians, Italians, English, and Americans might think or say so long as French art was glorified. Are we in Philadelphia more virtuous than Paris, or are we merely more stupid, that we take French art at its own valuation, and thrust our own productions in the background? Or is American art so utterly valueless that it is not fit to show its face in good company? These are subjects worthy of consideration, and we hope that the managers of the Academy of Fine Arts, with the results of this policy before them in the most indifferent display they have offered to the public for years, will think it worth while to make a fresh start, and try and do something worthy of the name and ancient reputation of the institution which they represent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 4 5

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY will be held at the Office at IRON DALE, Columbia county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1869, for the Election of Nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.
WILLIAM E. S. BAKER,
Secretary and Treasurer,
No. 122 RACE Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869. 4 29 17t*

☞ CAPTAIN HARRIS AT CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET, above Twelfth, MONDAY EVENING, May 3. Subject—"Not Accounted For on the Roll." Admission free. The Republican party specially invited. 4 28 5t*

☞ OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
APRIL 14, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that the ordinance prohibiting the washing of pavements between the hours of 7 A. M. and 7 P. M., from the 1st of May to the 1st of October, will be strictly enforced on and after the 1st of May, 1869.
All officers of the police force are directed to prosecute all persons found violating the provisions of the ordinance.
By order of the Mayor.
ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,
4 29 3t Chief of Police.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
APRIL 14, 1869.
Notice is hereby given that all Horses, Cows, Sheep, or any description of cattle whatsoever, or Hog, Sow, Shoat, Pig, or Goat, found going at large in any of the highways of the city, or in any of the public squares or parks thereof, or upon any uninclosed field, common, or piece of land therein, will be taken up and disposed of as provided by Ordinance of March 1, 1855.
By order of the Mayor.
ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND,
4 29 3t Chief of Police.

☞ THE YOUNG MÆNNERCHOR HAS kindly volunteered to sing a grand Liberty Chorus, in costume, at the Cuba Meeting, to be held at the Academy of Music on FRIDAY EVENING. The Germania Band is engaged.
In addition to the Speakers already announced, the following distinguished gentlemen will address the meeting:—
H. BUCHER SWOPE, Esq.
SENOR PONCE DE LEON,
SENOR JOSEPH VALIENTE,
SENOR ENRIQUE PINEYRO,
And the celebrated French traveller in Africa,
PAUL DU CHAILLU.
4 28 3t

☞ WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

☞ LECTURE.—REV. E. L. MAGOON, D. D., will deliver his great Lecture on "The Westward Course of Empire," at the Chapel of the MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner of BROAD and MASTER Streets, THIS EVENING, April 29, at 8 o'clock. Doors open at 7½. Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the door. 1t

☞ CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES stuffed with finest hair or feathers are subject to moth, smell, and dirt. Elastic Sponge is not only a more economical substitute, but is subject to none of these inconveniences, is indestructible, and its purity almost immaculate. 8 3mwf§

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

☞ ELLIS' IRON BITTERS.—THE MOST popular and palatable Bitters in the market. To persons having weak or thin blood or suffering from dyspepsia, these Bitters insure a speedy relief. Carefully prepared on strict scientific principles by WILLIAM ELLIS, Chemist. Sold by JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street, and druggists everywhere. 2 4 tuthfs

☞ "A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT a meeting of the corporators named in the charter of incorporation of the PHILADELPHIA FOUNTAIN SOCIETY, will be held at No. 1512 WALNUT Street, on the 6th day of May, 1869, at 8 P. M., for the purpose of electing a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and twelve persons who shall constitute a Board of Managers, for the control and management of the affairs of the said corporation.
WILSON C. SWANN,
HENRY PAUL BECK,
M. MESIER REESE,
GEORGE PLITT,
L. P. ASHMEAD,
Philadelphia, April 30, 1869. 4 30 5t

☞ OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—
First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.
Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.
Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.
Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 18, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

LADIES' DAY,
SATURDAY OF THIS WEEK,
AT THE
CHESNUT STREET CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT STREET.

Our Department of Youths', Boys' and Children's Clothing being now fully organized and stocked with a large assortment of Finest Clothing, selected from the best markets of this country, or made up by ourselves in many new and beautiful styles, we design devoting Saturday of this week to a display of all that is

NOVEL AND MOST FASHIONABLE

In this line, including a great variety of materials and makes.

YOUTHS' SUITS for young men from fifteen to twenty years) made in the highest styles of Fancy American Cassimeres, English, French, Scotch and German Coatings.

BOYS' SUITS (for lads from six to fifteen years), "Metropolitan Suits," "Harney Jacket Suits," "Vest Jacket Suits," "Clarendon," "Bismarks" (new styles), "La Perichole," "Sheridan," "Stanley," "Cutaway," and many other styles—plain, neat and genteel—for ordinary wear, or made up more elaborately for dress occasions.

CHILDREN'S SUITS (for little boys from three to seven years). "Garibaldi" Suits in great variety, "Skirt" Suits, "Blouse" Suits, "Prince Imperial," etc. etc. Many designs of cut and trimming quite new.

We cordially invite mothers and others in charge of children to call on SATURDAY of this week and look through this Department. It occupies the large well-lighted rooms on the first floor at the rear of the Dome. Saleswomen as well as Salesmen will be in attendance, and every facility for inspection will be politely accorded.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
CLOTHIER.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

CLARK & BIDDLE,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
Have Opened their New Store,
1124 CHESNUT St.
4 28 4t5p

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
Issue Drafts and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
3 10 4p
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris.

REMOVAL.
ELLIOTT & DUNN
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
No. 109 S. THIRD Street,
Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.
Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.
MAGOUN'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE
WINDOW SCREEN
WILL FIT ANY WINDOW.
SELLERS BROTHERS,
NO. 623 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA
SOLE MANUFACTURERS.
Liberal discount to the trade. 4 29 1m

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Farm and Country Mansion of the late William Richardson, Esq., situated near Linwood Station, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles south of the city of Philadelphia, and rather less than two miles back from the line of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad.
The buildings consist of a comparatively new double Three-story Stone Mansion, finished throughout in the most substantial manner, with a coach-house, stable, ice-house, etc. Also, a commodious stone frame Farm House, with large Barn, Wagon Houses, Sheds, and all conveniences for storing crops, Spring House, etc. The Farm contains about seventy-five acres, and has been greatly improved by the late proprietor, and brought to a high degree of fertility. Location high and perfectly healthy, and the surrounding country the most romantic and picturesque in the whole county. The almost hourly communication with Philadelphia and other cities by the railroad and river affords every facility that could be desired. Terms very easy. Apply to the subscriber, one of the Executors of above estate.
J. B. OKIE,
4 24tf Linwood, Pennsylvania.

IMPORTANT TO WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.
Will be sold at public sale, by catalogue, for cash, on WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1869, all the
MACHINERY AND FIXTURES
of the Woollen Mill known as
PERKIOMEN MILL, No. 1,
situated in Norristown, Pennsylvania, sixteen miles from Philadelphia, late the property of P. M. HUNTER & CO. The machinery is nearly new, and will be peremptorily sold for cash in lots to suit purchasers.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. 4 12 mwfM5

FOR SALE.—AT M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street, until the 1st of May, 1869, the CONSTITUTION HOUSE, Atlantic City, N. J. If not sold by tha 1st of May, the house and furniture will be to let. HUGH BARR, Proprietor.
4 29 2t* FRONT and WHARTON Streets, Phila.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK House, with all modern conveniences, being No. 218 S. FIFTEENTH Street, first door below Spruce.
Apply to CLARK & ETTING,
No. 711 WALNUT Street.
Carpets fitted throughout will be sold with house if desired. 4 29 tf

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE—NEW stone COTTAGE, on Fisher's lane, three minutes' walk from station; well built, eight chimbers, and all modern improvements. WM. H. BACON,
4 24 6t* No. 317 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 5236 MAIN Street, above Washington lane, Germantown. Twelve rooms and conservatory. Lot—say 40 by 450. All in perfect order. Will sell low. Inquire of JOHN B. LOVE, No. 19 S. FRONT Street, or on the premises. 4 22 thf t

FOR SALE, AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious house, with ornamental grounds. Address J. C. TEN EYCK, Exec., Mt. Holly,
4 6 1m or E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

TO RENT.

A SMALL COUNTRY PLACE TO LET, with stabling for two horses, on NICETOWN Lane, near Frankford, five minutes' walk from the Passenger Railroad. Terms moderate to a good tenant. Apply to J. COOKE LONGSTRETH,
No. 125 South SEVENTH Street.
Or JOHN SHALLCROSS,
4 28 3t MAIN Street, Frankford.

TO RENT IN GERMANTOWN.—VERY Desirable Residence, within three minutes' walk of Church lane and Shoemaker's lane stations on Germantown Railroad. Has stabling for three horses and two cows; large pasture ground and vegetable garden; good spring water, and plenty of shade. Apply to GEORGE W. FISS,
4 28 3t* No. 24 South FRONT Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large, modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Duy's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 4 27 12t*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2t

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

CHICKERING Grand Square and Upright PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

"SCHOMACKER & CO.'S"
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B.—New and Second-hand Pianos to rent.
Tuning and Moving promptly attended to 4 5 1m

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
Keystone Flour Mills,
Nos. 19 and 21 GIRARD Avenue,
4 19 1mrp East of Front street.

THE CASE OF MR. C. E. DETMOLD.

It will be remembered that on the 7th of April, 1867, this gentleman was charged with having conspired with Charles O. McCord, a bookkeeper in his employ, to defraud the Central Coal Mining and Manufacturing Company. Mr. Detmold had been the president of that company and agent for the sale of its coal for many years, and in 1866 several accounts made up by the bookkeeper, and by him submitted to Mr. Detmold for signature, and signed by him, and subsequently rendered to the company, were found to contain serious errors in not crediting the company with the entire proceeds of coal sold. Differences ensued upon the discovery of these errors between Detmold and the Board of Directors. Immediately upon being informed of the errors, Mr. Detmold demanded an investigation at their hands, and directed credit to be given to the company for all the items which had been withheld by the bookkeeper in the account. After this there remained a considerable balance still due to Mr. Detmold, for which he brought a civil suit against the company on the 27th of March, 1867. On the day following, four of the directors—Mr. Harry Conrad, the President, and Messrs. Isaac C. Kendall, Charles L. Anthony, and James Hoy—appeared before Police Justice Ledwith, and made oath to a complaint preferring a criminal charge against Mr. Detmold. Ten days afterwards, upon a warrant issued on that complaint, Mr. Detmold was arrested.

A protracted investigation followed before the magistrate, in the course of which a vast volume of evidence was introduced by the prosecution, consisting chiefly of their own testimony. Mr. Detmold offered no evidence, but rested the case on the complainant's proofs and his own written statement explanatory of all the circumstances which had been urged against him. And in this form the case was sent by the police magistrate to the Court of General Sessions. Immediately upon the record being filed in that court, Mr. Detmold's counsel moved to discharge his recognizance, upon the ground that the case made by the prosecution established his innocence. This motion was argued at length at the March term before Recorder Hackett, by Mr. Choate in behalf of Mr. Detmold, and by Mr. Clinton, with whom Mr. D. B. Eaton also appeared for the prosecution, and the Recorder yesterday delivered and filed the following opinion, which cannot but be a source of congratulation to the many friends of the party accused, who has long been one of our most esteemed citizens:—

"The People agt. Christian E. Detmold and Charles O. McCord.—Motion by the defendant Detmold to be discharged on his own recognizance. That the counsel for the prosecution regard the matters of alleged fact in this case as complex, and the law questions as somewhat intricate, is apparent from the printed brief of more than one hundred pages which he has filed. The testimony is voluminous, and counsel for the defense has been equally industrious with the magistrate's clerk and the legal adversary in his preparation of argument. I have read all the evidence and arguments with great care, and as they are filed herewith refrain from recapitulating any portion of either. I have no doubt of the entire innocence of the defendant Detmold, that he is guiltless of any offense. That he may be amenable to the charge of having been deceived, and, perhaps, of having been too confiding in an agent, is only to say what often happens to the best business man conducting large operations. The motion to discharge the defendant on his own verbal recognizance is granted. I cannot, of course, control the action of the District Attorney, who may, if so disposed, send the case to the grand jury; but I even now treat this case as if I was about to charge a jury on the allegations before me, which are conceded to be all that can be stated. I cannot resist the conviction that if the defendant Detmold had not commenced a civil suit against the company, this complaint, initiated eleven days afterwards, would not have been preferred. I have always been as a judge averse to criminal tribunals being made instruments either to further or delay pecuniary settlements. Let an order be entered by the clerk in conformity with the above.

"JOHN K. HACKETT, Recorder.

"New York, April 26, 1869."

—*N. Y. Evening Post, April 29, 1869.*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the Richings troupe will commence a season of English opera on Monday evening next, with Auber's opera of *Crown Diamonds*. On Friday Mr. A. S. Pennoyer will have a benefit, when *Martha* will be given, and on Monday, May 10, Miss Susan Galton will appear as "Arline" in the *Bohemian Girl*, for the benefit of Mr. S. Behrens, the musical director.

AT THE CHESNUT Mrs. Oates will have a benefit this evening. *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be given for the last times to-morrow afternoon and evening.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. Walcot will have a benefit this evening. The performance will commence with Colman's comedy of *The Heir-at-Law*, in which Mrs. Walcot will appear as "Cicely Homespun," Mr. Felix Rogers as "Zekiel Homespun," and Mr. Walcot as "Dr. Pangloss;" after which the burlesque by the late Charles Walcot, Esq., of *The Hunchback Reconstructed;* and the performance will conclude with Boucicault's drama of *The Octoroon*. Mrs. Walcot is an excellent actress, and we hope that she will have a full house.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening in the drama of *Fire Fly*. A matinee to-morrow. On Monday Lotta's new drama of *Pepina* will be produced.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the operettas of *Jacotte* and *La Rose de St. Fleur* will be performed, with Miss Susan Galton in both pieces. A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE AMERICAN a very varied and attractive entertainment will be given, in which a great number of talented artists will appear. A matinee to-morrow.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO JEAN LOUIS.—The concert which was given last evening at Musical Fund Hall by the Mendelssohn Society, as a testimonial to Jean Louis, the Musical Director, was a gratifying success in every particular. A large audience was in attendance, and the fine programme was performed in a manner that elicited the heartiest applause.

THE FIFTH GRAND CONCERT of the American Conservatory of Music will be given at Musical Fund Hall this evening. A fine entertainment may be expected.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon.

CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT — *With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workmen into Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's garments of every style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA. AN No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

TO LOOK as well as the best dressed folks,
You must buy your clothes of Charles Stokes.
Clothing neat in style be
Made and every demands ever
As fashionable manner though so
It is of your grave
Should always form taste or
Be, found that may gay.
In Chesnut street, Eight-twenty-four,
Is CHARLES STOKES' Fashionable Clothing Store.

COMMON SENSE rules the mass of the people, whatever the misnamed and misanthropic philosophers may say to the contrary. Show them a good thing, let its merits be clearly demonstrated, and they will not hesitate to give it their most cordial patronage. The masses have already ratified the judgment of a physician concerning the virtues of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, as may be seen in the immense quantities of this medicine that are annually sold in every section of the land. It is now recognized as greatly superior to all other remedies yet devised for diseases of the digestive organs, such as diarrhœa, dysentery, dyspepsia, and for the various fevers that arise from derangement of those portions of the system. Hostetter's name is rapidly becoming a household word, from Maine to Texas, from the shores of the Atlantic to the Pacific. These celebrated STOMACH BITTERS have doubtless created as much sensation in the community for their remarkable cures as any other medicine extant. It is a fact that in the minds of many persons a prejudice exists against what are called patent medicines; but why should this prevent you resorting to an article that has such an array of testimony to support it as HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS? Physicians prescribe it; why should you discard it? Judges, usually considered men of talent, have and do use it in their families; why should you reject it? Let not your prejudice usurp your reason, to the everlasting injury of your health. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it is therefore worthy of the consideration of the afflicted. The BITTERS are pleasant to the taste, agreeable in their effects, and altogether valuable as a tonic or remedy for indigestion.

THE EXTRACTOR at the Colton Dental Association, having operated with the Nitrous Oxide Gas for five years, and devoted his whole time to this branch of dentistry, has become one of the most *careful* and *expert* operators in the profession. Office, Walnut, below Eighth street.

SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS."—The "Wine Bitters" of Alfred Speer are destined to supersede all other Bitters in the market, just as his "Pure Wines" are now preferred to any other ever made in this country or imported from other countries, for the simple reason that they are the pure juice of the grape made good by age and unadulterated. Sold by Druggists.

THE MORE THE MERRIER.—People used to talk about high prices as something insoparable from big stores. Oak Hall has done much to do away with that foolish prejudice, by giving a live example of the Largest Clothing House in the State selling goods at the lowest prices. And men are coming to understand that the truth is just the reverse, and that the houses doing the *most business*, and so requiring the largest accommodations, are the ones who can and do sell the cheapest. In this, as in everything else, except courtship and marriage, "the more the merrier." The merriest place in town is Wanamaker & Brown's, S. E. corner of Sixth and Market streets.

HOW TO CLOTHE THE BOY—Motherss will be glad to receive any help on this very perplexing and very important question. The old-fashioned way of having their boys' clothes made at home is very unsatisfactory, and yet they have found difficulty in getting ready made such garments as suited them in every particular. They will be only too glad then, to embrace the opportunity afforded them on Saturday of this week, of inspecting the new stock of Youths', Boys', and Children's Clothing now being opened at Mr. Wanamaker's Chesnut street establishment.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, by General L. C. Baker, Chief National Detective Police. One volume, 8vo., pp. 704. This was published, last year, as a subscription book, at five dollars a copy, and had a large sale. Turner Brothers have purchased all that remain, and charge $1'50 per copy. It has numerous illustrations, including the author's portrait. Baker was a political Vidocq, and his adventures during the war are full of interest. His arrest of Mrs. Cobb, the pardon-broker, and his prosecution and trial, at her suit, forming one of the most curious *causes celebres* of the war, are detailed in this volume at great length. Baker's adventures are here related by himself.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

MOTH-PROOF CHESTS, }
At FARSON & CO.'s Refrigerator Warehouse, No. 229 Dock street.

SCHOOLEY'S PERFECT Ventilating Refrigerators, At FARSON & CO.'s Old Stand, No. 222 Dock street.

500 WATER COOLERS, Assortment. FARSON & CO.'s Refrigerator Store, No. 229 Dock street.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S. BOYS' SUITS, $3 UP.—

Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Garibaldis and Bismarks.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Business Suits, $9 up.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Chesterfields.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*New Styles Walking Coats.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Dress Sacks.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Light Overcoats.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Spring Overcoats, $6.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Black Suits, $17 up.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Melton Suits, $16 up.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Youths' Chesterfields.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Youths' Metropolitan Sacks.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Black Dress Pants, $5 up.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Black Dress Vests, $3 up.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Clergymen's Suits.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Silk Faced Chesterfields.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Register Walking Coats.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Paletot Street Coats.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Harris Cassimere Suits.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*New Styles Boys' Jackets.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Blue Sack Coats, $10 up.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Every-day Pants, $3 up.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Silk Mixed Suits.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Boys' Department, First Floor.*
Wanamaker & Brown's,	*Custom Department, the largest in Philadelphia.*

S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET.
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET.
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET.
☞ OAK HALL.
☞ OAK HALL.
☞ OAK HALL.

MARRIED.

BUIST—HUBBS.—On Tuesday, April 27, at the residence of the groom, by the Rev. F. L. Robbins, Mr. DAVID BUIST to Miss HARRIET N. HUBBS, both of this city.

CURRAN—KITCHEN.—On the evening of the 29th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. William Suddards, WILLIAM W. CURRAN to ELLA, daughter of the late Andrew Kitchen, Esq., all of this city.

PINHEIRO—JACOBS.—On the 29th instant, at the residence of the groom's parents, by the Rabbi Morais, of the Seventh street congregation, SOLOMON PINHEIRO to Miss HANNAH JACOBS, all of this city.

DIED.

BILLS.—On the 27th instant, MARY MATILDA, only daughter of Jeremiah and the late Elizabeth Bills, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her father's residence, No. 216 Marriott street, on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church Cemetery.

COONAN.—On the 21st instant, HANNAH, wife of John Coonan, aged 33 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Darby road, below Forty-second street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

FEWSMITH.—Suddenly, on the 26th instant, MARY L., widow of the late J. Fewsmith, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, William Fewsmith, No. 609 Cooper street, Camden, on Monday, May 3, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Colestown Cemetery.

HARDY.—At Chester, Pa., on the 29th instant, JOHN HARDY, late of Philadelphia, aged 83 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Ronaldson's Graveyard, Ninth and Shippen streets, Philadelphia, on Monday, May 3, at 12 o'clock.

HOUGHTLIN.—At Jerseyville, Illinois, Mrs. JENNIE HOUGHTLIN, wife of W. H. Houghtlin, and daughter of Samuel L. McFetridge, of this city.

KLAUS.—On the 28th instant, after a long and painful illness, JOHN KLAUS, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Sparta Lodge, No. 10, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 713 Coates street, on Sunday afternoon, May 2, at 1 o'clock.

LAMB.—At Frankford, on the 26th instant, JOHN F. LAMB, M. D., in the 78th year of his age.

The friends of the family, College of Physicians, County Medical Society, and Northern Medical Association, are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday next at 4 o'clock. Cars leave Fifth and Sixth streets Depot every fifteen minutes.

LINCOLN.—On Wednesday evening, the 28th instant, JENNIE, youngest daughter of Abner and Nancy Lincoln, aged 4 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 998 N. Sixth street, on Saturday afternoon next at 3 o'clock.

O'NEIL.—On the morning of the 28th instant, ROBERT O'NEIL, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, William O'Neil, No. 3925 Market street, on Saturday, May 1, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

TO SECURE YOUR FAMILY FROM WANT,
To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,
To Make a Good Investment,
INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

REMOVAL
OF
J. W. PRICE'S RESTAURANT
FROM
FOURTH AND CHESNUT
TO
No. 305 CHESNUT Street.
ON THURSDAY, MAY 6,

I will open my new and greatly enlarged DINING ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 305 CHESNUT Street, where I have fitted up the first and second stories with every comfort and convenience for LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

The dining-rooms are large and airy, and no pains will be spared to insure a continuance and increase of the generous patronage which has been hitherto extended to my establishment by the public.

J. W. PRICE.
4 29 6t

GRANDFATHER'S SUNDAY COAT.

It was of home-made woven stuff,
A genuine azure blue;
And Grandma wove the cloth herself
In seventeen-ninety-two.

It was not cut as coats are now,
The sleeves were made so tight,
He had to rise to put it on
Before the morning light.

With collar of tremendous size,
This venerable coat
Rose up against the back of his head,
And warmed his neck and throat.

So queer in those peculiar days
The fashions did prevail,
The birder part of the coat was shaped
Much like a swallow's tail.

They kept things long in Grandpa's days.
From records it appears
That he wore this most remarkable coat
Some fifteen or twenty years.

But coats are nicer, and cheaper now,
You can buy for a trifle, or more,
Better coats than grandfather ever saw,
At ROCKHILL & WILSON'S STORE.

Brass Coats with Blue Buttons are all the now go for evening entertainments.

Light pants, of delicate hues and tasteful cut, enable the American citizen of the most moderate means to outshine Her Majesty's subjects in the new Court Rig just inaugurated for her receptions.

Everything in the masculine clothes line that a male human can want, for business or pleasure, at prices so far below what our grandparents used to pay, that, if those venerable persons were to call in and see they would open their eyes so wide that their measure could not be taken.

DO YOU WANT THE WORTH OF YOUR MONEY?
THEN BRING YOUR MONEY
TO
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
Great Brown Stone Clothing Hall,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

SPRING STYLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR
GENTS' WEAR.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw ABOVE CHESNUT.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at
ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 230 N. NINTH Street.
4 2 6m

ART EXHIBITION.

NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION AT
Earles' Galleries & Looking Glass Rooms
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

YOSEMITE VALLEY, by Thomas Hill.
GOOD WORDS, by Constant Mayer.
THE BOYHOOD OF LINCOLN, by Eastman Johnson.
THE CROWN OF NEW ENGLAND, by George L. Brown.
SUNSET IN CALIFORNIA, by A. Bierstadt.
"THE REEF OF NORMAN'S WOE," by E. Moran.
COAST OF NANTUCKET, by William T. Richards, and other very fine American Paintings.
Also, a special exhibition of Bierstadt's ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS, (1868).
Admission, 25 cents.
4 5 mwf5rp JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.

ART SALE.

GREAT ART SALE.—
MESSRS. WINER & BARKER
announce that on the 4th and 5th of May they will sell at their Gallery, No. 845 BROADWAY, New York, one of the very finest collections of Oil Paintings ever offered at auction in America.
Among a large list of names are the following:—

Bierstadt.	Waldemuller.	Schreyer.
William Hart.	Schlessinger.	Landelle.
Sonntag.	Robie.	Willems.
Brillouin.	Hamman.	Valerio.
Castan.	Fichel.	Escosuro.
Bakkerkorff.	Plassan.	Antigna.
Meyer Von Bremen.	Caille.	Seignac.
Le Poittevin.	Kuwasseg.	Fauvelet.
Carl Hubner.	Bosch.	Bakalowicz.

SPOOL SILK, THREAD, ETC.

REMOVAL.—PRICES REDUCED.
W. H. MABREY
Would respectfully call the attention of his old customers, and all manufacturers of Clothing and Shoes, and others, who use Spool Silk, Thread, Cotton, Needles, Shuttles, and Sewing Machine Trimmings generally, that he has removed from No. 122 North FOURTH Street to
No. 235 ARCH Street,
Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.
3 31 wfm3m W. H. MABREY, No. 235 ARCH St.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS, OFFICE, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, May 3, for the construction of the following sewers, viz.:—On the line of Stiles street, from Seventeenth street to a point about eighty-seven feet east of Eighteenth street; on Heath street, from Twelfth to Thirteenth street; and on Twenty-first street, from Spruce street to West Delancey, and thence eastward to Twentieth street, with an inside diameter of three feet; and also the following of the diameter of two feet six inches in the clear, viz.:—On Fifteenth street, from Green to Barclay street, and on Darien street, from Girard avenue to Thompson street, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the Sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved MAY 8, 1866.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals. Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by Ordinance of May 25, 1860. If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next highest bid. Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.
4 30 3t

STEAMBOAT LINES.

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND Wilmington. Fare 10 cents. Excursion tickets 15 cents.
The swift new steamer S. M. Felton leaves Chesnut street wharf at 9'45 A. M. and 3'45 P.M., and Wilmington at 6'50 A. M. and 1 P. M. s topping at Chester and Hook each way. 4 28 wfm3t

STEAM PASTE MANUFACTORY, No. 10 BETTER LANE.—Paper-box Makers, Book-binders, Trunk-makers, Paperhangers, and all who use PASTE, will find this made by Steam, without lumps, more adhesive and far better and cheaper than can be made in the ordinary way. 4 30 1m

DRY GOODS.

405 NORTH SECOND STREET. 407
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has just received a large lot of Very Handsome
BLACK SILKS,
AT PRICES RANGING FROM $2 TO $7 PER YARD,
To which he invites especial attention.
3 27 3mrp

GREAT DEMONSTRATION
OF
DRY GOODS.
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
Prior to the reorganization of their business on
The First of May Next,
WILL OFFER THE
Most Extraordinary Concentration
OF BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS
EVER
Exhibited in this City.

Their stock is unrivalled for extent and variety and general adaptation to the wants of their patrons, and will be found replete with the most approved staples and novelties in desirable fabrics of recent importation. [1 9tfrp

ONE PRICE,
NO DEVIATION, AND ALL GOODS
Guaranteed as Represented.
MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

New Linen Dresses,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
PRINTED
LINEN CAMBRICS,
Received by last steamer from Europe.

1869.
SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S,
EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.
SUPERB BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.
RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.

We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,
THORNLEY'S
"CENTRALLY LOCATED OLD ESTABLISHED"
DRY GOODS HOUSE,
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WINCHER, HARTMAN & CO.'S
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Is unequalled for scrubbing Paints, Floors, and all household use. Ask for it and take no other.
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This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

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T. & J. A. HENKELS
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
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Are now selling FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE at very Reduced Prices. 4 1 3mrp

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JEWELLERS,
No. 819 CHESNUT Street,
(Until their late Store is rebuilt),
HAVE NOW
An Entirely New Stock of Goods,
To replace that destroyed by fire, and are now opening
PARIS MANTEL CLOCKS,
Single and in sets, with SIDE ORNAMENTS.
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OPERA GLASSES,
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The latest contributions of Art in
REAL BRONZE.
A largely increased supply of
Diamonds, Fine Watches, Jewelry,
AND
ARTISTIC SILVER WARE.
Also, a very full line of
GORHAM MANF'G COMPANY'S
FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARES.
PRICES MODERATE. [4 5 mwf 1mrp

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EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS
TO PURCHASERS OF
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HENRY L. ELDER & SON,
No. 1221 MARKET Street,
Prior to the alterations in their store, will offer their large and extensive stock of HARDWARE at such prices as will insure rapid sales. [4 16 fmw2m
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

JOHNSON MEN IN OFFICE.

From the St. Louis Republican.

It will, perhaps, be remembered that, not long ago, correspondents of different papers related what purported to be the words of a conversation between the President and Senator Ross, of Kansas, the end of which was that Senator Ross told General Grant to go to the devil, and General Grant told Senator Ross to leave the house and never come back again. In the Senate the day before the adjournment, Senator Ross rose to a personal explanation, in which he declared that the statements in question were grossly incorrect and slanderous, not only in regard to himself, but in regard to the President; adding that no words inconsistent with the strictest propriety and decorum found utterance by either party during the interview.

The remarks of Mr. Ross are important as disclosing the rule, or one of the rules, of Executive conduct in the matter of appointments. The purpose of his visit to the President was to "protest against the sweeping changes which were being made in the officials of his State, whereby men who were among the best Republicans and the bravest soldiers of that State were being removed for no assignable cause, and an entirely different class of men installed in their places." To this, as Mr. Ross affirms, General Grant replied that "where any man had held office during the past year and a half, it was presumptive evidence that he was a Johnson man." Senator Ross thought that the doings and rule of conduct laid down by the President were "in the face of his oft-repeated declarations that changes in the offices of the country should be made only for *cause*;" and in this—unless the fact that a man had held office during the past year and a half is *cause*—he is not far out of the way.

During more than the year and a half which preceded the retirement of Mr. Johnson, he was unable to remove a man from or to appoint one to office, without the consent of the Senate, and the prerogative to give or to withhold consent was exercised in the most dictatorial and unscrupulous manner, and to an unlimited extent. No man who was believed to be unfriendly to Mr. Johnson could be removed; no one who rested under any suspicion of being his friend could be confirmed.

FIGHTING THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.

From the N. Y. World.

It was stated in a Washington despatch to one of the morning papers that Mr. Greeley's reason for declining the commissionership to examine the Pacific Railroad, is, that he has engaged to write a book this summer in defense of protection. We welcome this evidence that the tottering tariff is felt by its foremost advocate to need propping up; but, if we may borrow one of Mr. Greeley's favorite similes, he is like the bull that planted himself on a railroad track with his butting head defiantly turned towards the coming locomotive, expecting to resist and stop it. Here in New York, where Mr. Greeley has been advocating protection for nearly thirty years, the cause has been steadily losing ground. The *Times*, which was formerly a protectionist organ, now leans the other way; the *Express* has deserted the tariff cause and become an open supporter of free trade; the *Commercial Advertiser* has ceased to print protectionist articles; Mr. Dana, a zealous protectionist when managing editor of the *Tribune*, has never a word to say on that side in the *Sun*; the *Courier and Enquirer* long since merged its existence in that of a free trade organ. The *Tribune* is left alone, as the sole surviving representative in the New York press of the expiring cause of protection, and it has not produced a new argument on the subject for the last ten years.

If we look abroad over the rest of the country, we shall find that most of the old protectionist oracles are smitten with dumbness, while nearly every Western journal which has the elements of a vigorous life is scouting protection as an obsolete absurdity. The Western public men are moving in the same direction as the Western press. Some two years ago, the *Tribune* had occasion to take Senator Grimes and other Western Congressmen sharply to task for their desertion of the cause in a critical juncture. Even the Massachusetts manufacturers are becoming convinced that a protective tariff operates against their interests. Dagon falls down in his own temple and puts his worshippers to shame.

If Mr. Greeley turns his view to other countries, he must find the prospect still more disheartening. Since he commenced his labors, protection in England has been completely overthrown and eradicated. There is no longer any political party in that country, nor any segment or fraction of a political party, that professes any lingering fondness for the defunct cause. There is no organ of British public opinion that does not habitually speak of it with the contempt due to a superannuated absurdity. Those Englishmen who have given to Mr. Greeley's anti-slavery sentiments their zealous sympathy, like Cobden, Bright, and Mill, are among those who have exerted the most powerful influence in exploding protection. France has been for some time moving in the same direction with England, as the Cobden treaty long ago bore witness.

The kind of facts to which we have now alluded, impressive as they are, do not so conclusively prove that protection is contrary to the spirit of the age as some others whose bearing on this subject is not quite so obtrusive. The most remarkable monument of economical progress in the last thirty years is the growth and wonderful extension of communication by steam. It is within this period that steam communication has been established between the two continents. It is within this period that nearly all the railroads of the world have been constructed. The most distinguishing achievement of this most remarkable age is the wonderful multiplication of quicker and cheaper means of intercourse between all nations, and between all the parts of every civilized country. But what is the significance, what is the advantage, of this vaunted achievement, the proudest boast of the period? If the protectionist theory be correct, this marvellous multiplication of the means of cheap intercourse is all a mistake, a most fatal and mischievous blunder. According to the protectionists, every locality ought to supply its own wants; the producer and the consumer should be in close proximity; goods manufactured at a distance should be shut out by artificial barriers, in order that home producers may have the monopoly of the home market. There is no method by which this result could be reached with so much certainty as by the destruction of cheap means of communication. A tariff laying fifty per cent. duties may be evaded by smugglers; but if it costs fifty per cent. of the price of goods to transport them, that is a protection against which the smugglers are powerless. Fill up the Erie Canal, tear up the tracks of all the railroads between the East and the West, convey all goods between the Atlantic coast and the Mississippi valley in wagons, and Western manufacturers would be perfectly safe against the competition of the Eastern States and of Europe. The cost of transportation would make the Eastern goods so high by the time they reached the Western markets, that the Western manufacturers would easily undersell them. If home production is true economy, if shutting out all foreign productions is a proper means of fostering and building up home industries, then our exultation over the most conspicuous achievements of this age is an empty, foolish boast; and the thousands of millions of money that have been invested in steamships and railroads have been worse than thrown away. Protection, therefore, is opposed to the spirit of the age, and contradicts the common sense of mankind.

The protectionist theory is as hostile to the improvements in machinery by which production is so wonderfully cheapened, as it is to the new facilities for intercourse. Machinery cheapens production only when the production is on a large scale. A few hundred yards of cloth could be far more cheaply made with an old-fashioned hand-loom than in one of the great factories at Lowell. It costs so much to construct the machinery that, unless it can be kept constantly running and turns out millions and millions of yards, there is no economy in its use. A single yard of cloth made in such an establishment might cost half a million dollars; a thousand billions of yards could be manufactured at a small price per yard. But to manufacture on a large scale, you must have the command of an extensive market for the sale of your goods; and the cost of manufacture plus the cost of transportation is far less, and brings the goods to distant customers at far cheaper rates, than if they were made in each locality where they are consumed either with or without the appliances of modern machinery. The protectionist policy is, therefore, hostile to the use of the mechanical inventions by which production has been so surprisingly cheapened in this age. To make the most of the command which mankind have recently acquired over the forces of nature, goods must be manufactured on an immense scale in large establishments admitting of the extensive use of machinery, and distributed throughout a vast market by cheap modes of conveyance. This method of production and distribution illustrates, more signally than anything else, the most valuable achievements of this improved age, whose whole spirit and tendency is adverse to the protectionist notion that the producer and consumer ought to be near neighbors, and insured against the intrusion of distant competition. "The stars in their courses fought against Sisera;" and the chief agents in the progress of modern civilization are equally fighting against the fossil economists who are trying to infuse new life into a doomed and dying system.

SOME FACTS FOR PRESIDENT GRANT.

From the N. Y. Times.

One of the most striking instances of what Mr. Mill calls "the blot on American institutions"—that is, the condition of our civil service—was presented on Wednesday in the telegrams of the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco to the President. The facts are these:—Three thousand miles from Washington, almost in another country, a United States Mint has been for some fifteen years coining the bullion intrusted to it by private citizens, under the superintendence of an official—R. B. Swain, Esq.—known and esteemed by all parties for his integrity and ability. His subordinates and employes have been equally valued and trusted by the whole community of California for their honesty and fidelity. No Republican or Democrat has ever breathed a word of reproach against the thorough integrity and faithfulness of all these Mint officials. Mr. Swain himself is a man of fortune and high position outside of his official place. It will interest our readers to know something of the honest work done by these California office-holders. In the course of each year some $30,000,000 worth of bullion are put into the hands of these men for coining, being deposited by some *twelve thousand* different persons, and requiring *sixty thousand* separate assays.

So necessary is loss and wastage, that the Government allows one-fifth of one per cent. on the amount of bullion handled. This legal wastage in gold would be in one year $59,819. This is the loss allowed to the Superintendent. We need not say that, under a political superintendent appointed suddenly by a successful party, this has been usually the loss, whether through incompetency or dishonesty. Under the changes threatened, this amount will certainly go "up the chimneys," as the saying is in San Francisco. Under Mr. Swain's management this legal loss was reduced in one year (1866) to $2126; and in silver, owing to the silver contained in gold, there was no loss, but a gain of $3141, though the legal loss was $3290.

In the coiner's department the results are equally remarkable.

During the year 1866 the legal loss allowed him was $44,923; the real loss was only $1503. Taking gold and silver together in that year, $30,000,000 of bullion were manipulated in the San Francisco Mint, and the legal wastage was $109,937, which of course could have gone into the pockets of the Superintendent and his subordinates, and which will undoubtedly do so with their political successors.

The real loss to the Government was only five hundred and sixty-three dollars.

We hear much of California "sharpers" and rogues (and undoubtedly our California fellow-citizens are tolerably wide awake), but we should like to know of any important Eastern office managed with half such integrity and business efficiency as this.

General Grant is said to have a leaning towards honest men who do public work as if it were their own. We commend him to these simple facts in San Francisco.

This mint, as is well known, is an important national institution. It was established in 1854, and has coined since then over $240,000,000, or half the amount coined by the Philadelphia Mint since 1793. It had accommodations for coining $5,000,000 per annum, but so efficient has been its management that its work is from four to five times that amount.

This well-conducted business establishment, managed by a Republican and an appointee of Mr. Lincoln's, saving to the country nearly one hundred thousand dollars a year, and, above all, showing the nation that public business was capable of being conducted as honestly and thoroughly as any private business, one might have supposed was safe from being the prize of successful partisans in an election campaign.

Certainly the vast majority who voted for President Grant never supposed that he would so come under the control of "the professional politicians" as to hand about such offices as these for party rewards.

Had he stood firmly on the position that an honest official, doing his duty well to the country, should not be changed for partisan reasons, the whole nation would have hailed him as the great reformer of the day. He would have inaugurated a new era in our affairs.

For some reasons unknown to the public, the President felt it necessary to change the whole force at the San Francisco Mint, and to hand the establishment over to new men—probably to party tools of political leaders in California.

Immediately the leading merchants and citizens of San Francisco, the Chamber of Commerce, and others, without distinction of party, form public meetings and telegraph to Washington that a change would be very disastrous to business interests; that a large amount of bullion is awaiting coinage, and that new officials would not understand the management, and thus great delay and loss would ensue. It is rumored that the administration will delay the proposed removals.

But the whole transaction is enough to call up a blush of shame on the face of every friend of republican institutions. The loss and delay to public and private business will be just as great a few months hence as now. Here is a public duty honestly discharged for years by private citizens, and the new President's only reward is summary dismissal, because a defeated Republican candidate in California wants the places, and has in some way persuaded his superior that the old officers must be changed. We trust that the united representations of the California business men will be heeded by the administration.

THE DEMORALIZATION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Republican party is fearfully demoralized. The rank and file of this hitherto all-powerful organization have no longer any common bond of union, except the common bond of the public plunder, and over the plunder since the 4th of March last they have been growling, snarling, snapping, and fighting like infuriated cats and dogs. There have been, on an average, say ten applicants for every desirable office in the gift of the President with the consent of the Senate, and so, for every patriot removed, nine patriots are disappointed and some are incensed and disgusted. The President has been making quick work of an ugly job. Within two months from his inauguration he has filled nearly all the desirable places; but he has at the same time, with the consent of the Senate, filled the land with the groans of the wounded. The unlucky place-hunters have turned against him, against the lucky ones, and against each other; and such an exhibition of wrath and scandal, with the washing of dirty linen before the public, we have not had since the first great Cabinet imbroglio of General Jackson.

From Republican journals we are informed that the great Washburne is little better than a small political Jeremy Diddler; that he cheated Wilson, of Iowa, out of the State Department, and has humbugged the President and disgusted Secretary Fish in naming Washburne's men for all the foreign appointments before retiring; that there is no love lost between Fish and Washburne; that Secretary Borie is tired of the gold-laced straight-jacket of Admiral Porter, and will get but of it very soon; that Attorney-General Hoar has had enough of Grant's Cabinet; and that Grant himself thinks the time for another reconstruction has come. From the same sources it further appears that at least half the Republican Senators are soured with Grant's appointments; that the Senatorial disaffections against the administration are not limited to Sprague, Ross, Carl Schurz, and Parson Brownlow by any means; that the party leaders in almost every State excepting Massachusetts and Illinois consider the President a poor stick, and that he will find it out in the coming fall elections; that, in short, in falling to bring about within sixty days the millennium of Tittlebat Titmouse, "everything for everybody," the administration is a failure and "the party machine is smashed."

A few specifications of the sort of harmony which prevails among our Republican contemporaries will serve to season this dish.

Isn't it a dainty dish
To set before the king?

For instance, the patriotic free trade poets of the *Post* have a fling or two at some of General Grant's appointments; and then we learn from another quarter that it is because they have failed to be sent to take possession of their "castles in Spain." The facetious Dana next ceases to be funny, gets out of patience, gets into a rage, and proceeds fervently and furiously to scold and scandalize the administration; whereupon it appears that it is because Dana has failed in his dreams of the Custom House, and even of a good whisky district, which would enable him, in his coach and four and diamonds and gold chains, to shine like Sheridan Shook. Worst of all, Dana, dropping his mock heroics over Greeley, produces some biting revelations of the curiosities of a joint stock newspaper system calculated to petrify the *Tribune* philosopher; whereupon the enterprising Dana is brought face to face with a hundred thousand dollar libel suit, and there is a great fuss among the small fry in Philadelphia. With these things and the Sprague war still on in Rhode Island, and amid the general turmoil noise, and confusion in the Republican camp, the formidable Fisk and his railway lawsuits are for the time eclipsed. When the politicians get into a Donnybrook "scrimmage" over the spoils Fisk, must fall back, for he ceases to be the living sensation.

But where is all this mutiny and uproar among the powers that be to end? "We shall be broken up," says Senator Trumbull, "unless some administration will set the example, or some legislation will compel it, of making the price of office good behavior only." He says, moreover, that "the scenes and the scramble of the last month have been disgraceful;" that Congress is becoming demoralized and paralyzed, and that unless we have a great reform in this business of the spoils, "the political state of the country will be degraded beyond recovery." Our opinion is that a terrible recoil will come upon the corrupt and demoralized party in power, and that a wholesome political revolution will follow, in bringing a new party into the foreground. Thus, while the signs of the times indicate that the present administration will be a disastrous one to the Republican party, we think it will be good for the country. In the policy which General Grant is pursuing of faithfully and rigidly carrying out the laws and the orders and the wishes of Congress, the consequences are becoming apparent to the people; and thus the dominant party, through its own devices, is rapidly hurried on the road to ruin. Andy Johnson, from his policy of opposition to Congress, kept this party alive and furnished it political capital for every election; General Grant, in giving to Congress and the party programme full sway, and in carrying out the party law of rotation in office with an unsparing hand, is in a fair way to the inauguration of a new and more startling and more progressive revolution than **that which culminated in his election.** We say, then, let him go on, and let it come. A sweeping revolution is the only remedy for universal corruption.

EIGHT-HOUR LEGISLATION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The movement for a reduction of the usual hours of daily toil seems to us wise and timely. There have been very great strides taken of late in the way of increasing the efficiency of human effort, and labor should and must share in the resulting benefits. If, by the help of the spinning-jenny, power-loom, and sewing machine, two coats are now made with the labor required to produce one coat a century ago, we ought, as a consequence, to have cheaper coats, or coat-makers should receive more for a given amount of work. And, while higher wages are the ordinary mode of increasing compensation, we think it may quite as well take the shape of a reduction in the hours of labor.

Why should it not? If labor is now twice as efficient as formerly, why should not fewer hours' work suffice to earn a man's living? To be sure, he may choose to dress more richly, have a better house, more costly furniture, and daintier food; but suppose he does not choose this, and does choose to have more leisure for reading and reflection, why should not his choice be respected? We cannot imagine. But when the advocates of the Eight-hour reform virtually say, "We propose to take all the advantage of the proposed change to ourselves, and inflict all its cost upon others," they demand what seems to us at once unjust and impossible.

For what are wages? Why does one man work for another? Simply because he can make more by doing so than by working for himself. Nearly every one could work for himself if he would; if he does not, it is because he thinks he can do better. Men leave the farms they inherited, and come to New York to hire out, in order to increase their earnings. They work for the most they can get, and of course where the most is offered them.

Now the wages one receives are the market value of his work—neither less nor more. If he does more work he will be pretty apt to secure more pay; if he does less, his wages must fall. We do not deem it possible to reduce the amount of labor performed without reducing the sum paid for doing it. The number of *dollars* may be the same, but they will inevitably *buy* less than they formerly did. If the shoemaker gets more for making a pair of shoes, the shoe-wearer must pay more for those shoes, and must charge more for *his* product, whatever it may be; so that the net result of doing less work must be a smaller recompense to the workman. Unless he can upset the law of gravitation, he cannot escape this result.

But does a reduction of the hours of labor involve a corresponding reduction in its product? That is the vital question. If a day's work of eight hours will produce as much as one of ten, it ought to be paid as much; if it will produce ninety per cent. of the former amount, it ought to command nine-tenths of the pay. The vital question is one of fact.

Congress passed an act making eight hours a legal day's work in the public service, but said nothing as to the effect of this change on the compensation of the employed. That question now comes up for settlement. Senator Wilson's late letter discusses part of it lucidly and fittingly. But, as to what seems to us the main issue, he only quotes Senator Conness as holding, in the Senate, that "every man who labors knows very well that he can perform as much work in eight hours as he can in ten, taking the average of the season through." Now, if this be the truth, the controversy is ended. But is it the truth? We have had the eight-hour law in force nearly or quite a year in the Government Printery, the Navy Yards, Armories, etc. etc.

What has been the relative value of the new as compared with the old day's work? Here is the turning point; yet no information respecting it seems to have been even sought. Congress ought to have required each superintendent to report upon it specifically and promptly. Here is the Springfield Armory, there is the National Printery, with Navy Yards, Arsenals, etc., in half the States. Has the average product of a day's work in these fallen off one-fifth, or one-tenth, or to any extent whatever? We ought to know; but the facts have not even been required. When we shall have been informed, we can tell whether it is or is not just to reduce compensation, and to what extent; until then, we are quite in the dark.

We urge the workers for wages to consider the whole matter calmly and carefully. We do not know that the time has yet come for reducing the hours of labor to eight per day; bur, if it has not, we cannot doubt that it will. It will come through the progress of discovery and invention, making eight hours' labor more effective than was that of ten hours a few years ago, or twelve hours forty years earlier still. We do not approve the making of Government employes a favored, petted, pampered class; but if the act of Congress shall result in demonstrating that a day's work of eight hours is as productive as one of ten, it will have done a great good at a very moderate risk and cost.

THE PRESENT DUTY.

From the North Carolina Standard.

The long and heated Presidential campaign terminated in a victory for the Republican party, and Grant is now President of the United States. The duty of Republicans is, however, far from finished. Grant's election is but the beginning of the end. By his triumph the country was prevented from falling under the control of the traitors who had before used their utmost endeavors to disrupt the Government. It now remains to repair the evil they have worked, and to use our best endeavors to restore to our country that prosperity which she lost by the Rebellion. To do this we must keep our organization full of life and our ranks firm and unshaken. Without unity of action nothing can be accomplished—with it, everything. The Republicans of the South have much to do. They have to perfect their organization and increase its strength. They have to advance the interests of Republicanism by disseminating its publications and expounding its principles to the people, that thousands who now oppose it from ignorance of its true principles may be brought to favor it. They have to encourage every industry that promises to benefit the State. They have to replace the evil wrought by years of Democratic and Rebel rule with good. All this and much more the Republicans of the South have to do. The hour for victory is not the time for rest. It is the hour for arduous and continued exertion, that the foe may be prevented from recovering, and that the victory may be rendered lasting.

There is one thing that Republicans must look to, one evil which must be rooted out—Rebel office-holders. Throughout North Carolina men openly hostile to the Government and to the dominant party are in places of honor and trust. This is manifestly wrong. No traitor should be allowed to represent the Government in any position, no matter how small may be its importance. There are loyal men enough to fill all the offices, and they alone should have them. No man can do good work with bad tools, neither can a political party accomplish great and good results when represented by men who are unfriendly to it. The Republican party is in power and should be represented by none but Republicans, for to none but its friends can it trust the administration of its affairs.

Wherever a man is found in office who is not true to the Government, let him be turned out and his place filled by a loyal man. Wherever a man is found, elected to office by Republican votes, who is unfaithful to his party, use every endeavor to have him removed, for he has shown himself unworthy of the confidence of the people. If any State or county officer gives aid and comfort to traitors, by retaining them in office or in places of trust, to the exclusion of loyal men, mark him, and let him feel the anger of the people whose trust he has betrayed. In this manner the influence and power for evil of the Copperheads will be destroyed, and the arm of the Government be strong to protect the good and to punish the bad.

This is the present duty of Republicans, and upon its faithful performance depends future success. Earnest and constant work should never stop, but those who are true to the Government, true to the great and glorious principles of Republicanism, should use their influence to extend their power. As the true aims of the Republican party become more generally known, prejudices are giving way, and thousands, who before condemned it, are now arraying themselves under its banner. The present is bright, but the future is glorious, and North Carolina will be far greater in the future than she has been in the past.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

C. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 23 Second floor, and late of No. 25 S. THIRD St.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
in 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.
Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27

CLOTHING.

WESTON & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY RECEIVING

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF
THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
No. 706 CHESNUT Street.
11 2

H. S. K. G.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27trp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets, $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 15

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1868.....479,283 20

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 18.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 18th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN T. OHL,
2 28 Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Antwerp, Saturday, April 24, at 1 P. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, May 1, at 10 A. M.
City of Cork, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 4, at 12 noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN.....$100 STEERAGE.....$35
To London.....105 To London.....40
To Paris.....115 To Paris.....47
PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.
FIRST CABIN. STEERAGE.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool.....$80 Liverpool.....$30
Halifax.....20 Halifax.....15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....45 St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer.....30
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents.
4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

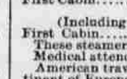
CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,
WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.
The steamship J. W. EVERMAN will sail on THURSDAY, May 6, at 4 P. M.
Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.
Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Rousseau	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, June 12

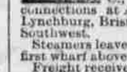
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine).
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.



PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,
EVERY SATURDAY.
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
30 No. 119 WALL Street, New York.



NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFT SURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 26 No. 132 South Wharves.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
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INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s.	$205,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25	
	Cost, $1,095,894 26.	
Real Estate		36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made		322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company		40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3166. Estimated value		1,813 00
Cash in bank	$116,197 08	
Cash in drawer	413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,328 79
PREMIUMS	1,193,

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

—From Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger we have received "Black Forest Village Stories," by Berthold Auerbach, translated by Charles Goepp, and published by Leypoldt & Holt. This is a collection of about a dozen stories by the author of "A Villa on the Rhine," "On the Heights," etc., and they have all the peculiar charm of style which have made those works so popular. Those little home idyls will perhaps introduce Auerbach to a larger circle of readers than his more elaborate works, and they will be read with pleasure by all who are capable of appreciating genuine simplicity and true poetic feeling in the illustration of the humblest and most commonplace subjects. The stories are published by Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt in a neat volume, uniform with the edition of "The Villa on the Rhine," and they are illustrated with *fac-similes* of the original German wood-cuts.

—Turner Brothers & Co. send us "Mark, the Match Boy," by Horatio Alger, Jr. Published by Loring. This story is the third of the "Ragged Dick" series, and it is intended, like its predecessors, to describe a special phase of street-life in New York; and the author's design has been, through the medium of an interesting narrative, to draw attention to a class that is deserving of the consideration of philanthropists, and to aid in the efforts that are being made to rescue them from their vagabond condition.

From the same house we have received "The Girls of Feversham," a pleasant story of English life, by Florence Marryat, published by Loring, and *Appleton's Journal* for May 8, which contains the commencement of the second part of Victor Hugo's new romance, "The Man Who Laughs," and a variety of interesting articles on various subjects.

Messrs. Turner Brothers & Co. also send us the first part of "The Man Who Laughs," published in neat pamphlet form, and embellished with a steel portrait of the author. The same book has also been received from D. Ashmead.

—From the Presbyterian Publication Committee, No. 1334 Chesnut street, we have received "Sacraments of the Church," by Rev. S. W. Crittenden. This is a series of four sermons on the sacraments delivered in the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church of this city, and published at the request of a number of the prominent members of the congregation. They give a clear exposition of the object and meaning of the sacraments from a Presbyterian standpoint, and a discussion of the various controversies which have taken place at different times with regard to them in the various branches of the Christian Church.

—From John Penington & Son we have received, in a beautifully printed pamphlet, an address delivered at the annual meeting of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, on February 9, 1869, by Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., giving an interesting sketch of Andrew Bradford, the founder of the newspaper press in the Middle States of America.

—Messrs. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us *Sloan's Architectural Review* for May, which is filled, as usual, with interesting and useful articles on architecture, building, and kindred topics. Several illustration are given of designs for buildings, with plans, details, etc.

—From Turner Brothers & Co. we have received No. 3 of *The Vocalist* which contains a number of popular ballads, and is published at the low price of five cents.

Proceedings of City Councils.

Both branches of the City Councils met yesterday at the usual hour.

SELECT BRANCH.—William S. Stokley, Esq., President, in the chair.

The resolution to change the precinct-house in the Fifth Division, Eleventh Ward, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Barlow presented a remonstrance against the construction of a culvert on Twelfth street, near Race.

Mr. Franciscus stated that this culvert is a public necessity, and that the contract for it has already been signed.

The remonstrance was referred to the Committee on Surveys.

Mr. Fox offered a resolution authorizing the Second and Third-street Passenger Railway Company to lay a track on Poplar street, between Beach street and Delaware avenue for use while a culvert is being built on Laurel street. Adopted.

Mr. McIlwain presented a petition asking for the establishment of a workhouse in which to place the inhabitants of low dens in the southern section of the city. Referred to a special committee.

Mr. Kersey presented a petition from property owners on Spring Garden street, in favor of the laying of the second track of the Union Passenger Railway Company in that street. Laid on the table.

The Committee on City Property reported an ordinance appropriating $3389 76 to enclose a city lot at Twenty-second and Brown streets, and to erect a one-story building thereon.

Mr. Duffy submitted a resolution authorizing the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company, to erect a temporary frame building for use as a freight depot, on the east side of Ninth street north of Thompson. Agreed to.

Mr. Franciscus, from the Committee on Railroads, to which was submitted the request that Councils should designate certain streets upon which forwarding houses and railroads can be located, reported that nothing had occurred to change the views of the Committee as submitted on Thursday last, and therefore asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. A resolution discharging the Committee was adopted.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Loans, reported adversely to an additional appropriation for the erection of the Wyoming Grammar School. The report was agreed to.

The same gentleman reported that the opinion of the City Solicitor had been obtained in regard to the Union Passenger Railroad Company, and that his opinion is that, under the charter of the company, it has a right to lay a track on Twenty-second and Spring Garden streets, as proposed. The Committee asked to be discharged from a further consideration of the subject. Agreed to.

Mr. Smith submitted a resolution carrying into effect the recent act of Assembly providing for a Superintendent of Highways in the Twenty-second Ward.

The Chamber refused to proceed to the second reading of the resolution.

A resolution was adopted changing the place of voting in the Third Division of the Ninth Ward to 1030 Filbert street.

Bills from Common Council were considered.

Resolution of thanks to A. J. Lombaert, S. W. Roberts, and E. Miller, was concurred in.

Also several resolutions for the opening, paving, and grading of various streets.

Ordinance authorizing the erection of the Lincoln monument at Broad street and Girard avenue was postponed for one week.

Ordinance making an appropriation for grading Long lane, referred to Committee on Highways of Select Council.

COMMON BRANCH.—President Joseph F. Marcer called the Chamber to order at a quarter past three o'clock.

The following communications were received:

One from the Park Commission, asking for an appropriation of $1,000,000 to pay for land for Fairmount Park. Laid on the table for the present.

One from the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, informing the Chamber that he has prepared a design for a bridge over the Schuylkill river at Fairmount; adopting the Whipple truss for the superstructure as selected by the commission of engineers. Referred to the Committee on Surveys.

One from the City Commissioners, asking for an appropriation of $1371 25 to pay Sheriff Lyle for fees in the drawing and summoning of jurors for the several Courts last year. Referred to Finance Committee.

One from Lucretia Mott ahd others, asking for the establishment of a House of Correction for the care of the wretched occupants of Bedford, Baker, Spafford, and other such streets; also asking for the widening of the streets in that section of the city. Referred.

The Finance Committee, through Mr. Shoemaker, chairman, reported an ordinance appropriating $3750 to the Park Commission for Park purposes. This money was realized by the sale of Park property. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation of $1,000,000 out of the proceeds of a loan authorized by Councils to the Park Commission, to pay for ground for Fairmount Park. Agreed to.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution directing locks to be placed on the desks in Common Council chamber. Agreed to.

A resolution authorizing the laying of water pipe on Forty-fourth, Nicholson, Mervine and other streets, was passed.

The bill from Select Council directing the clerks of markets to enforce the provisions of an act of Assembly, preventing the sale of bread except by weight, was postponed.

The following bills from Select Council were concurred in: Resolution authorizing the Second and Third streets line to lay a track on Poplar street, so as to continue travel during the building of a culvert at Second and Laurel streets; ordinance making an appropriation for the cleaning of a dock on the Delaware front, belonging to the city; ordinance authorizing certain transfers in the appropriation to the Police Department; resolution directing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to notify certain passenger railway lines to repair certain streets; ordinance appropriating $250 to build a fence around the Frankford burial ground, and construct a roof on the building occupied by the Gas Trust; ordinance appropriating $3389 76, for the erection of a brick building for the use of the Highway Department on the lot between Corinthian avenue and Twenty-second street, and Brown and Parrish streets.

Mr. Evans submitted a resolution directthe Chief Commissioner of Highways to notify the person who deposited dirt on Dock street, between Second and Third, to remove the same forthwith. Agreed to.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution to tramway Albion street from Race te Vine streets. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution to pave Filbert streets from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-eighth streets. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance fixing the price of laying brick pavements at $1 50 per cubic foot.

An amendment fixing the price at $1 25 per foot.

The amendment was agreed to and the ordinance passed.

A resolution, offered by Mr. Stewart, to place Kershaw street on the plan of the city was referrred to the Survey Committee.

Mr. Shoemaker submitted a resolution directing the Commissioner of Highways to prevent the removal of cobble stones from any street in which it is proposed to lay a railroad track unless the permission of Councils is first obtained. Agreed to.

The Select Council bill, authorizing the Philadelphia, Germantown and Norristown Railroad Company to erect a temporary frame shed for a depot at Ninth and Thompson streets, was concurred in.

The same disposition was made of the bill changing the place of voting in the Third Division of the Ninth Ward.

A resolution authorizing payment to Mr. John W. Bardsley for purchasing sparrows in London for this city fell.

A resolution requesting the Mayor to station a policeman at the Germantown Railroad and Broad street to prevent accidents, was referred. Adjourned.

VELOCIPEDES.

SPECIALTY OF

PONY PHAETONS

AND

Velocipedes,

OF THE LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES,

Together with all the NEW SPRING PATTERNS of first-class PHAETONS AND CARRIAGES, in stock and finish. For sale by

S. W. JACOBS,

4 10 fmw2m No. 617 ARCH STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JOHN SMITH,

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,

BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,

And Wholesale Dealer in

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THESALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET, (Two doors below Chesnut street),

AND

No. 432 WALNUT STREET, (Penn Building),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards.....2 per cent.
" 100 " .....3 "
" 300 " .....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds and STAMPED ENVELOPES constantly on hand.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

Daily receiving new goods from auction sales and other sources.

5000 yards Plaid and Stripe Nainsook Muslins.
3000 yards Stripe and Plaid Swiss Muslins.
Nainsook Muslins, fine qualities, 25, 30, 33, 35, 37½, 50, 62½c.
Soft-finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins.
5000 yards Piques, very cheap.
White Brilliants, 25, 31, 37½c. per yard.

MARSEILLES QUILTS!

Marseilles Quilts, very cheap, at $4, $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6, $6 50, $7, $8, up to $12.
Honeycomb and Jacquard Quilts.
Bargains in Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Nursery Diaper and Apron Bird-eye.
Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens.
Russia and American Crash, etc.

BLACK SILKS! BLACK SILKS!

Black Gros Grain Silks, $2, $2 12½, $2 25, $2 35, $2 50, $3, and $3 50 a yard.
Several new lots of mixed Poplins, 33, 35, 37½, and 45c. a yard.
Silk mixed Poplins, small figure, 80c. a yard; worth $1.
Stripe Poplins, 25c. a yard; cost 28c. to import.
Stripe Percales, Stripe Delaines, and Stripe Alpaca Lustres.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 65, 75, and 90c. a yard.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves.
Children's Hosiery and Gloves.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, $1 a pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality imported.
Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons.
5000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertings; Magic Ruffings; Sandringham Ruffings; Coventry Ruffings; Daisy Trimmings and Marseilles Trimmings. [4 3 swf]

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M., Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:50 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom., $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3:00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3:00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:25.
At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M., 3, 6:30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9:30 A. M., 6:30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 26, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and	9:30 P. M.
Fast Line	11:50 A. M.
Erie Express	11:50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10:45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.	

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6:50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and	7:20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9:35 A. M.
Fast Line	9:35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:10 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Erie Express	4:20 P. M.
Day Express	4:20 P. M.
Southern Express	6:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.
Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.
Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

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WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, April 12, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediat estations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¼, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6½, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent, Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10:45 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8:15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	9:30 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS lea

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CLARK & BIDDLE'S NEW JEWELRY STORE.—Philadelphia against the world. In what can any other city surpass us—save some perhaps of the Old World in numbers and antiquity? In life and vigor and enterprise, however, this Quaker City still bears the palm. Our progress has excited the wonder and admiration of the continent, while to many even of our own citizens it has occasioned surprise. But these latter do not search deep enough to discover the foundation on which that progress is built. They are content, even in the midst of their ignorance as to the cause, to know that the city does advance in all the essentials of prosperity—constantly and rapidly advance. So likewise are we content in this knowledge, and enjoy the additional pleasure of having an opportunity now and then to note the flattering evidences of improvement and expansion which take place around us.

But a day or two since we chronicled the completion of a palatial banking-house on Third street, directly opposite THE TELEGRAPH office; now we chronicle the completion and occupancy of a palatial jewelry store on Chesnut street, No. 1124. Messrs. Clark & Biddle, the well-known jewellers, formerly on Chesnut street, west of Seventh, are the firm which has opened this most magnificent place. Cramped for room and accommodations in their old store, standing in need of enlarged facilities for the conduct of their extensive and increasing business, what did they do? Pulled up stakes, as others had done before them, and obeying the call of "Westward ho!" moved "up the street." Now they have all the space and convenience they could desire. They could not have located in a better place, wherefore they are to be felicitated for the aptness of their choice. But must we not give a description of the new establishment, as in duty bound? Well, then, since of late marble is all the rage, of course Messrs. Clark & Biddle have a marble front. It rises to the height of four stories, chaste and simple, yet sufficiently ornamented to save it from the accusation of absolute plainness. A neat white balcony of pure white marble juts from the space immediately below the windows of the third story. A pretty and unique monogram of the firm displays itself over the entrance, as well as the marble face of the building to the sides of the show windows. The latter are transparent with the largest, whitest, and clearest of French plate-glass, and have their eastern and western sides covered with huge mirrors, so adjusted as to afford a perspective view of the interior. Now let us enter.

The *tout ensemble* of the place is enchanting, light, airy, spacious, and admirably well arranged. Cases extend along on either side of the store to its extreme length. Back of them massive and magnificent cabinets are placed against the walls. The first thing noticeable is the unusual disposition of the space directly south of the windows. Before the first cases are reached on either side, small and pretty tables and chairs are placed, making a twin pair of offices for the use of the gentlemen of the firm. Then you come to the cases. Now these deserve particular mention. The firm boasts, and justly, that none like them can be found in the city. Their depth is their great feature, but in every way are they so completely constructed that they are models of beauty, elegance, and convenience. Up and down the store on either side they stretch away, glittering in the light to the confusion of one's eyes. Unlike the ordinary box-cases, they stand upon heavily-carved low walnut tables, and inviting stools for customers are located at intervals before them. The cabinets, as has already been said, are very large. Of course, out of walnut are they fashioned, for would any other than that expensive and dark-hued wood do for an establishment like this? Each of them is divided into compartments, with broad and tall mirrors between. Their backs are lined with the finest of black velvet, which serves the effect of bewitchingly setting off the goods placed within. Slender and beautiful walnut tables are placed between the cases, designed for the better exhibition of goods when removed from the latter. The whole store is beautifully frescoed, and a double line of gilt moulding winds its brilliant way around the edges of the ceiling, affording an exquisite finish to the angles.

The store is twenty-six feet in width, 160 feet in depth. The height of the ceiling is about 20 feet. Midway down the space a sort of partition or division wall confronts you. At this point the four-storied portion of the building ends, the remaining part being but one story in height. Four large skylights are cut in the ceiling, which now also serves as the roof from here to the extreme rear of the store. The place is flooded with light, and glitters in the sunshine. Exactly at the point of the division, on one side is placed the counting-room of the firm, on the other the stairway which leads to the upper stories. The entire arrangement is most happy and complete.

Retracing our steps now to the front section of the store, on the east side is the watch and diamond department; on the west side the department for jewelry and fancy articles. The rear portion of the store is used as the silverware department, and is crowded with articles of that class. When the store is lighted by gas one hundred and ninety-two burners flash their rays from numerous chandeliers and brackets.

It would be difficult to conceive how the place could have been better arranged or more elegantly finished, apart from any attempt at grandeur. With an already established reputation, with courtesy and attention, will not Messrs. Clark & Biddle prosper more in their new store than they did in their old?

"WHAT ARE THE WILD WAVES SAYING?"—The "great hotel" about which the frequenters of Cape Island have heard so much for years is at last a reality. On the 20th of June the Stockton House will be ready to receive visitors, and visitors will find it the largest and most magnificent institution of the kind on the American continent. The building alone covers a space of two acres and a half, and in the grounds eight acres are embraced. Surrounding the building is a magnificent portico one thousand feet in length, the projecting roof of which is supported by fifty-nine massive pillars, fifty feet in height. The dining-room is 320 feet in length and 50 feet in width. The parlors are both large and numerous, and will be furnished in the most luxurious style. The building being five stories in height, it affords space for 350 ample chambers, in each of which both water and gas will be introduced, the furniture to be of oiled black walnut, the beds provided with spring hair mattresses, and the floors covered with that rare seaside luxury—carpet. Altogether, the hotel will certainly be the largest and finest in the United States, and will be hailed with joy by those who delight to listen to the sad sea waves, but have been heretofore compelled to gratify their passion under circumstances and surroundings of a rather depressing dature. A. H. Markley, Esq., of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, is the president of the company which has erected this magnificent structure, and its management will be entrusted to Mr. Peter Gardner, a gentleman who knows how to keep a hotel, if a long experience in connection with such establishments as the New York Hotel, and Willard's, at Washington, can impart such knowledge. The Stockton House is situated on the beach, below the Columbia House, and, to add to the eligibility of the site, a breakwater has been constructed in front of it, giving a continuous seaside promenade from the Excursion House to a point half a mile below the new building—a promenade unrivalled in this country.

A COMPLIMENT TO A PHILADELPHIAN.—The following letter from Samuel F. B. Morse to N. J. Snyder, Esq., operator on the Western Union Telegraph Line stationed in this city, has been received, with a *fac simile* of the medal issued by the Exposition at Paris in 1867, as a token of his admiration of Mr. Snyder's skill in telegraphing:—

NEW YORK, April 27, 1869.—My Dear Sir:—The necessity of exclusive attention to the preparation of my report on the telegraphic apparatus of the Paris Exposition of 1867, which, as United States Commissioner, I have just sent to the Department of State, has prevented me from earlier acknowledging my indebtedness to you, and also to Walter Phillips, Esq., of Providence, R. I., for the result of the *test of speed of transmission* by the Morse system, which was accomplished early in 1868.

Your great skill in recording 2520 words in one hour and Mr. Phillips' feat of recording 2731 in the same time, are feats which, so far as I know, are unexampled in the annals of telegraphy.

Please accept from me the accompanying medal (a souvenir of the Great Exposition of 1867) as a small token of my admiration of your masterly performance. In the report above mentioned I have noted these results as worthy of special record.

Accept the assurance of the sincere respect and esteem of your obedient servant,

SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

To N. J. Snyder, Esq., Philadelphia.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS.—During the past few days the Mayoralty guillotine has been actively at work, and the vacancies created on the police force have been filled by the following appointments: S. George Strowhower, 12th district; Patrick Maxwell, 18th district; John Lukens, 11th district; James Donnelly, 5th district; John McCormick, 3d district; Thomas Evans, 6th district; Samuel Hunter, Reserve; Thomas MacFarland, 16th district; James McGuckin, who was appointed for the 16th district, transferred to the Reserve; Albert H. Randall, Roundsman; Dennis Mullen, Roundsman, James McMahon, 5th district; Peter J. Brown, 9th district; Peter Dick, 1st district; Thomas M. Reeves, 2d district; Edward Murphy, 2d district; John W. Maguire, 1st district; Benjamin White, 2d district; James Riley, 17th district; John McGonigle, 17th district; Patrick J. Sherlock, 17th district; Wm. Tabham, 17th district; Charles Walters, 2d district; Frederick Steinmeyer, 1st district; James Donohue, 17th district; John Burns, 2d district.

SUPERVISORS APPOINTED.—There have been four resignations by Supervisors within a few days past. Two of the vacancies have been filled by Robert Libertan for the 9th and 10th wards, and Ephraim Shaw 7th and 8th wards.

THE COMING KNIGHTS TEMPLAR CELEBRATION.—The arrangements for the semi-centennial anniversary of St. John's Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, are steadily progressing, and the indications are that it will be the finest public display of the Order ever seen in this country. It takes place on the 15th of June next, and will consist in part of a grand demonstration at the Academy of Music, an imposing procession, and other features. The following is a correct list of the chairmen of the different committees appointed to carry out the programme of the ceremonies:—

General Committee of Arrangements—Sir Andrew Robeno, Jr.
Invitation—Charles E. Meyer.
Finance—John Thornley.
Reception—Jeremiah L. Hutchinson.
Parade—General R. Clay Crawford.
Music—William J. Kelly.
Medal—J. Atlee White.
Railroad Accommodations—Francis Funk.
Hotel Accommodations—Isaac Muff.
Printing—R. Berkeley Fitts.

FREE TRADE IN OUR COLLEGES.—Mr. Cyrus Elder, the Secretary of the Industrial League of Pennsylvania, sends us the following note:—

"The report of the Industrial League of Pennsylvania, published in your edition of yesterday, declares that the colleges of Pennsylvania are not known to teach any other system of Political Economy than that promulgated by the Free Trade League. Immediately after the reading of the report, Mr. Fraley stated that the University of Pennsylvania is an exception, as it uses a text book compiled from the works of Henry C. Carey. This material correction of the statements of the report does not appear in the proceedings, and I will be obliged to you for its publication."

A WAIF.—Policeman Goodwin, of the Sixth district, about 9 o'clock last night found a basket containing a female child about five weeks old. The following note, directed to the Matron of the Almshouse Infant Department, was in the basket:—

"Please take good care of this dear little one. She will be called for, and you will be well paid for your care of her. Necessity connels this course. Do not let her be taken out by any person, for when I call for her I will give proof that she is mine. Take care of this note, and when I call I will hand you a duplicate. MIRANDA ANDREWS.

"Her name is Foundelia.
"Philadelphia, April 29, 1869."

THE SKATING RINK FIRE.—The following is a list of the insurances on the Mammoth Skating Rink at Twenty-first and Race streets, which was destroyed by fire last night:—

United States, of Baltimore	$3000
Maryland, of Baltimore	3000
Monumental, of Baltimore	3000
Associated Firemen's, of Baltimore	5000
Glenn Falls, of New York	2500
Hope, of New York	2500
Phœnix, of Philadelphia	3000
Anthracite, of Philadelphia	3000
Spring Garden, of Philadelphia	5000
Total	$30,000

There was also an insurance of $2700 in the Commonwealth, of New York, on the velocipedes.

FREAKS OF THE LIGHTNING.—During the thunder shower of yesterday the house of A. Terry, Sr., Esq., No. 2133 Spring Garden street, was struck by lightning. The fluid entered at a window above the veranadah, third story back, and passing down through the floor into the bath-room, seemingly spent itself in the projecting lead pipe of the shower-bath, making in the ceiling and walls small apertures like bullet-holes, and scattering the plaster promiscuously. Mrs. Terry, who was sitting in the veranadah, made a narrow escape, receiving a severe shock, the peculiar burning and sulphurous smell which is the usual attendant of lightning impregnating her person and garments.

VELOCIPEDICAL.—Mr. Vandewecr, a proficient in the art velocipedical, has agreed to ride fifty miles in five hours, on a velocipede, at the Chesnut Street Velocipedrome, Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. He will mount his bicycle at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon, and in order to win the money he must make the fifty miles by nine o'clock. The affair will be a novelty, and will doubtless attract a large and curious assemblage.

FOUND DROWNED.—At an early hour this morning an unknown white man, aged about 45 years, was found drowned in the Delaware, at Queen street. He is 5 feet 9 inches high, has dark brown hair, and no whiskers. He was dressed in a knit jacket, black cloth vest, dark cloth pants, white shirt, low shoes, and grey woollen stockings. Coroner Daniels took charge of the body.

ABUSING HIS FAMILY.—John Rutter lives at Front and Mifflin streets. Yesterday he went home drunk, and, after abusing his family, turned his attention to the furniture, which he demolished. He was arrested and taken before Alderman Collins, who held him to answer.

A SHOPLIFTER.—Ellen Blood went into the dry goods store of Mr. Wagg, No. 704 North Second street, in company with a man. While the fellow was effecting a purchase Ellen filled a basket with wearing apparel. She was arrested and sent to prison by Alderman Kerr.

AN UPSET.—A car of the Eighth Street Passenger Railway fell over into the excavation made for the new culvert on Eighth street, above Master, yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the ground caving in beneath the track. There were sixteen passengers in the car, but they fortunately escaped unhurt.

RESIGNED.—Lemuel T. Selby, one of the Sergeants of Police of the Second district, resigned this morning. Mr. Selby has been on the force for about ten years, and during that period has borne an excellent character.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A stable at Edgemont and Berks streets was struck by lightning during the storm yesterday morning. But little damage was sustained. A tree, in the same vicinity, was also struck and shattered to pieces.

FIRE.—At 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the dwelling of Thomas Heston, at Fifty-third and Pear streets, in West Philadelphia, was set on fire by some children, who were playing with matches. The damage caused amounted to $300.

PROVISION THIEF.—Edward Dunmore was arrested at Fourth and South streets yesterday afternoon, for stealing provisions from the South Second Street Market. Alderman Moore committed him for trial.

FATAL RESULT.—Last night Mrs. Bridget Brophy, who was so shockingly burned at her residence, No. 1207 Alder street, on Wednesday last, died from the effects of the injuries.

TO THE BENEVOLENT LADIES.—We are in want of lint, linen, and bandages for the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospital at the Soldiers' Home, south-east corner of Sixteenth and Filbert streets.

—Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending Thursday, April 29, 1869:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	33,768 04
" Port Carbon	9,444 06
" Pottsville	3,040 05
" Schuylkill Haven	31,195 15
" Auburn	2,593 00
" Port Clinton	14,098 12
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	4,434 00
Anthracite Coal for the week	98,482 02
Bituminous Coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for the week	8,024 17
Total for the week paying freight	106,506 19
Coal for Company's use	3,405 08
Total all kinds for the week	109,912 07
Corresponding week last year, tons	
Previously this year	1,177,385 01
Total	1,287,297 08
To Thursday, April 30, 1868	1,132,284 19

—Irma is one of eight sisters.

—Charles Wesley wrote 7000 hymns.

—Jo. Jefferson is indulging in real estate.

—Fourteen English baronets have died since January 1, 1869.

—England thinks of spending £20,000 in importing Cleopatra's needle.

—Jackson Haynes, the skater, has been passing the winter at Copenhagen and St. Petersburg.

—Miss Van Lew, of the Richmond post office, has decided that her official title shall be postmaster.

—Mrs. Woodward Hotchkiss, of Connecticut, signalized her ninety-ninth birthday by writing some verses.

—There are now over sixty silk manufactories in the United States.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

LOST.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1348, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 20, 1857, for $1700. New Loan due January 1, 1887. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865. BLAIR & BROTHER,
Portsmouth, Va.
4 30 fstu3m

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet—Motley to Start on His Mission at Once.

Negotiations of Rosecrans with Mexico—The President to Visit the Pacific Coast.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Removal of Extra Revenue Officials.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The connection of Simon Towle, special attorney, appointed by Secretary McCulloch to attend to certain customs revenue cases in New York, terminates to-day by order of Secretary Boutwell. This step was taken by Secretary Boutwell from a conviction that all cases in which the United States are interested as a party should be intrusted to officers of the law duly appointed for that purpose.

Minister Rosecrans.

A person is here from Mexico, alleging that he has important despatches from Minister Rosecrans for our Government. It is understood that they relate to the negotiations which Rosecrans has had with the Mexican Government for the cession of certain portions of Mexico to the United States, in order to raise money for the Juarez Government. It appears that Rosecrans would like to remain there to complete the negotiation, but unfortunately for him, the new Minister is now on his way to Mexico.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

President Grant Not to Visit California.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Representative Sargeant, of California, asked President Grant as a matter of interest to the Pacific coast whether he intended, as reported, to visit California during the coming summer, when the President replied that the distance was too great, and, besides, he could not spare the time from his official duties.

Nearly Finished.

The President of the Northern Pacific Railroad company having written to the Secretary of the Interior that the road is nearly finished, and that the rails of the two roads will probably be joined next week, the latter replied to-day that it is deemed advisable the commissioners designated to examine the completed returns of that road, upon which a report has not yet been received, should examine and report upon the road from the thousandth mile post to Promontory Summit; as soon as the requisite forms are complied with.

The Young-Dana Libel Suit.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 30.—It is reported here this P. M. that J. R. Young intends to prosecute the *Evening Post* and *Cincinnati Commercial* to-morrow for publishing the Dana account. Damages laid at one hundred thousand dollars.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Cotton quiet but firm; 200 bales middling uplands sold at 28½@28¾c. Flour—sales of 6400 barrels; State and Western advanced 5@10c. for low grades; others unchanged; superfine to fancy, $5·50@6·50; superfine to choice extra Western, $5·45@6·75. Wheat quiet, sales of 1500 bushels; spring advanced 1@2c. Corn advanced 1@2c. Sales of 34,000 bushels; new mixed Western 85@86c.; old do. 87@89c. in store and afloat. Oats firmer; Western 78@83c. in store and afloat. Beef quiet; mess, $8@16; extra do., 12@18. Pork quiet; Mess, $31·12½; prime, $25·75@26. Lard dull; tierce, 18@18¼c. Whisky firm; Western, 93c.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Stocks active. Gold, 134½. Exchange, 9½. 5-20s, 1862, 122; do. 1864, 117⅞; do. 1865, 119¼; new, 116⅛; 1867, 116¾; 10-40s, 108½; Virginia 6s, 63; Missouri 6s, 88¼; Canton Company, 64; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 175¾; Reading, 97½; Hudson River, 156; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 103½; Illinois Central, 144; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 93; Cleveland and Toledo, 102½; Chicago and Rock Island, 139; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 138.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—Cotton quiet and steady; nominally 28c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; prime Valley red, $2·15. Corn firm; white, 80@81c.; yellow, 82@84c. Oats dull at 78c. for heavy, and 70@72c. for light. Rye—sales of Western at $1·45. Mess Pork quiet at $31·75@32; Bacon quiet; rib sides, 16½c.; clear sides, 17½c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard firm at 19½c. Whisky quiet but firm at 92@93c.

Another Eldorado.

From the San Francisco Herald, March 25.

The schooner Ann Eliza, belonging to Jansen & Co., arrived here on Tuesday last, laden with seal skins from Kodiak Island and the lower coast of Alaska, brings intelligence of immense discoveries of gold, in placers, on the main land, latitude 61 north, longitude 150 west from Greenwich. The steward of the vessel exhibits some fine specimens of dust, which he says was obtained in the proportion of one teaspoonful to three shovels of dirt, taken from six feet below the surface. He also has specimens of quartz and nugget gold. The captain and crew of the vessel confirm his statements. The discovery was made 120 miles from Kodiak Island, upon the Kuyak river, which debouches into Cook river, by a Russian engineer who was prospecting. He was led to the effort by the appearance of specimens which he obtained from the Indians. The second mines discovered are about sixty miles above Sitka, between Mount Fairweather and the Chilcut river. The third discovery is upon one of the islands, the name of which was not known. In the Kuyak river mines the gold is found along the river banks, and in the gulches of the Chigmit mountains. The Kuyak river is navigable for light draught vessels, for thirty miles above its junction with Cook river. On account of the climate the mines can only be worked for five months in the year. At the time the Ann Eliza left, rumors of silver discoveries were common, but doubt was entertained of its existence; gold, however, was plenty.

The steward and his companion lost their mining tools by the capsizing of their skin boats while crossing the Kodiak. After procuring a proper outfit they will return thither. Of course these new discoveries will attract only ordinary attention on account of their remote location from civilization, and occurring at the height of the White Pine excitement; but under ordinary circumstances a grand rush would set in that direction.

The Union Dead.

Some time since a city paper stated that the negroes in the vicinity of Richmond were engaged in collecting and selling to bone-burners the bones of Confederate and Union soldiers.

Commenting on this, the Richmond *Journal* of Tuesday, 27th inst., says "that 'the negroes' have not been discovered doing anything of the kind. A statement appeared not long since charging that a number of exposed bones in the vicinity of Fort Harrison had been gathered and burned by the occupants of the land, but it was not charged specifically that the colored people were even guilty of that act of disrespect to the dead. The remains of all Union soldiers, and some who were not, have long since been removed from all exposed localities in this State, and received decent sepulture at the hands of parties appointed and paid by the Government for that purpose. All soldiers' remains lately found exposed near Fort Harrison were not long since brought to this city by a committee of citizens and decently interred."

—A lady in Putnam, New York, has died from having too many teeth extracted at once.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Alle Co 6s..b5.	75	100 sh Leh Nav.b60.	32
$100 Sch N 6s,'82.c.	67	500 do.b.s5wn.	31⅝
$3600 Leh gold l.-b5.	94⅜	100 do....b30.	31⅝
$1000 Leh 6s, '84..c.	83	50 do.....	31⅝
$1600 Pa 6s, 2 ser...106		3 do.....	31⅝
$10000 Phila & E 7s.	84	100 sh Phil & E R.s5.	28⅝
100 sh Sch N Pf.b30.	18	300 do ....3d.	28⅝
50 sh Read R.....	48⅝	100 sh Penna.s30cat	59⅜
100 do.....b30.	48·31	300 do.....c.	59⅝
100 do.....c.	48⅝	100 do.....c.	60
100 sh Leh Nav..s5.	32	400 do.....c.	60⅜
100 do.....b60.	32	100 do.....c.	60⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 City 6s, New...	101⅛	100 sh New Creek..	⅜
$200 do.....	101⅛	100 sh Leh Stk...s5.	31⅜
$2000 Leh Gold l....	94⅛	103 do....s5.	31⅜
$2000 do.....b5.	94⅛	100 do.....s5.	31⅜
$1000 do.....	94	100 do.....s5.	31⅜
$2000 Phila & E 7s.	84⅜	59 sh Lit Sch R.b5.	43
36 sh Minehill ...b5. lots..	54⅜	100 sh Read...s5&1.48·31	

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The Government sale of gold took place to-day at the Sub-Treasury. Secretary Boutwell was in the building, but did not attend the opening of the bids. The proposals were twenty-six in number, for a sum amounting to over eight millions of dollars, at prices ranging from 131·50 to 134·02. The awards were made in one lot of 250,000, at 134·02, and three lots, amounting to $750,000, at 134·01. So far as the experiment of easing the market is concerned, it was a decided failure, for gold went up immediately after to 134¾, a rise of three-quarters per cent. as compared with the lowest price in the morning. Mr. Boutwell was quite reticent as to his policy, and made very little display during his visit to the street. In the afternoon he was introduced at the Stock Exchange, and made a speech of some five minutes' duration, in which he said that he would faithfully use the revenues of the Government, and endeavor to reduce the national debt. He was going to so conduct his administration that no one could question his integrity. He would so contrive that no one should make or lose money by him. This final hit at the stock-jobbing proclivities of the previous incumbent of the Secretaryship was well received. So ended the visit and the great sale of gold. Doubtless Mr. Boutwell means well, but he seems perfectly inexperienced. He has little genius for finance and is feeling his way cautiously along the path which the President and Congress have appointed him to travel. Those who know him intimately say that he is anxious not to disturb the monetary ease of this centre by selling a large quantity of gold at once, and hence his selection of the present period for the sales. It is the impression that he will avail himself of the authority conferred by the Sinking Fund act to cancel a percentage of Government bonds, and hence these securities were very strong to-day, particularly after his speech at the Stock Exchange, when the 62s sold at the extraordinary price of 122, and the 67s at 116¾. The advance frightened the 'shorts' into covering, and this interest has been evidently greatly reduced, as all the issues were lending to-day at good rates of interest. The advance of consols to 94¾ for money, is a further proof of monetary ease at London, and stimulates foreign purchases.

"The money market was without important change, but it was again difficult to decide which was the prevailing rate, 6 or 7 per cent. Those who wanted to lend money could get only 6 for it, while those who were under the necessity of borrowing had to pay 7. Commercial paper was duller, but rates remained steady, at 8 to 10 per cent, for prime double names four months' acceptances, and at 7½ to 8½ for sixty days notes.

"Foreign exchange was active at an advance of one-eighth in rates for sterling. The higher price of cotton on this side of the Atlantic leaves the market bare of cotton bills, while the home consumption of the staple has steadily increased in our manufactories. The following was the range of quotations:—

"Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 108½@108¾; good to prime bankers', 109@109¼; short sight, 109¾@109¾; Paris, sixty days, 5·21¼@5·16¼; short sight, 5·16¼@5·15; Antwerp, 5·21¼@5·16¼; Switzerland, 5·21¼@5·16¼; Hamburg, 35½@35⅝; Amsterdam, 40@40½; Frankfort, 40¼@40⅝; Bremen, 78@78¾; Prussian thalers, 70½@61½.

"Gold opened at the closing price of the previous day, but, under the stimulus of the high bidding at the Government sale, took a decided upward turn, instead of going the other way, and touched 134¾. This was all the more remarkable as cash gold was in greater abundance, and but two days intervene to Saturday, when about ten millions of gold will come on the New York market in payment of the May coupons. The premium seemed to go up without much effort, and the market became rather dull at the advance.

"Cash gold loaned 'flat' early in the day, but 6 per cent. was paid for carrying it just before Clearing House time. In the afternoon 3 and 4 per cent. were paid for carrying. The Gold Exchange Bank report is as follows:—Gold cleared, $73,362,000; gold balances, $1,574,627; currency balances, $2,181,314."

From the World.

"The great event in Wall street to-day was the visit of Secretary Boutwell to this city, and the speech which he made to the New York Stock Exchange. The exposition of his views was exceedingly satisfactory. They were simple, plain, and right to the point. "Economy and law" were the acknowledged guides of his policy. Simple as 'economy and law' may seem to be as the acknowledged guides of Mr. Boutwell's policy, they have been for over seven years the antipotes of everything done by anybody in the Treasury Department of the United States. 'Economy and law' are what the people of the United States want in a Secretary of the Treasury. If Mr. Boutwell has the courage and persistence to carry out this programme of 'economy and law' in his department, then he may safely calculate upon a national and world-wide reputation high enough to satisfy the ambition of the most insatiate. The surplus revenue of the United States shows plainly that an honest and business-like administration of our finances will inevitably advance the national credit to so high a standard that the road to specie payments can be made easy and natural by the appreciation of the market price of our bonds to par in gold and upwards. The official declaration that Government intended to carry out, in good faith at once, the Sinking Fund act of 1862, would assist materially in placing United States bonds on that high standard in the markets of the world to which they are entitled. The Sinking Fund act of 1862 was part and parcel of the same law which authorized the issue of the Five-twenty bonds of 1862. It was a pledge of the national honor to extinguish an obligation issued thereon upon the national credit. The fulfilment of this national pledge upon the part of Mr. Boutwell would stamp his administration as a new advent of affairs in our Treasury Department. The law which defines the sinking fund is unmistakable and incontrovertible, and it has been until this day ignored and violated by Secretaries Chase and McCulloch. The Sinking Fund provision in the act of Congress, 1862, was a vital portion of the bargain upon which Government negotiated the $500,000,000 of the Five-twenty bonds of 1862. The violation of this bargain hitherto is not creditable to Government. If Mr. Boutwell declares officially that the financial policy of Government will henceforth carry out in good faith the provisions of the Sinking Fund act of 1862, then the Five-twenty bonds will advance rapidly to and above par in gold, so that the Secretary can readily negotiate four per cent. bonds on advantageous terms, and thereby reduce materially the burden of taxation which the people have to bear. Mr. Boutwell's visit to-day has made a favorable impression on those who have come in contact with him; and although he has not been as yet sufficiently explicit in the declaration of his policy to meet popular expectation, still what he has said is so far good. He visited the Stock Exchange to-day, and was introduced to a number of its members. There was a very general desire to hear his views, and in compliance with the universal demand the Secretary addressed the Stock Exchange in substance as follows:—

"Gentlemen—This is the first time that I have ever visited the Stock Exchange, and I am glad to meet you here. I suppose you will expect me to say something about my financial policy. I shall use every means and influence at my command to collect the full amount of revenue due to the Government, and apply the same to the working expenses of the Government and the surplus to the reduction of the national debt. I shall use every prudent economy in the administration of my department, and its transactions shall be as plain as if written upon your very walls. I shall do nothing which will cause any gain or bring any loss on private individuals. I shall endeavor to administer the finances in such a manner as not to cast any shame or reproach on the department, nor to embarrass the business of the country."

"If Mr. Boutwell carries out these views in a practical form, then he will command the good will and influence of citizens of every party.

"The Money market was easy at 6 to 7 per cent. on call. Prime business notes are wanted at 8 to 9 per cent. The banks are gaining strength every day, and are more disposed to accommodate their customers.

"The bids to-day for the Government gold, $1,000,000, were awarded to Henry Clews & Co., Trevor & Colgate, and Underhill, Haven & Co., as follows:—Henry Clews & Co., $250,000—134·02; Henry Clews & Co., $234,375—134·01; Trevor & Colgate, $468,750—134·01; Underhill, Haven & Co., $46,875—134·01."

—Batavia, Illinois, sends each month one thousand yeast-cakes to Boston.

—The police of Charleston, South Carolina, are to be armed with rosewood clubs.

—Strawberries are fifty cents a basket in New Orleans, and apples six for a dollar.

—A young preacher in Boston recently called aerolites the shoddy of the heavens.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Pressure for Office Renewed—The Probable Reconstruction of the Cabinet—The Charges Against Minister Hale.

Spain and the Catholic Church.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—At the Cabinet meeting to-day, all the members were present except Postmaster-General Creswell, who is still absent from the city.

The Pressure for Office.

Now that the Secretaries are all in the city again, the pressure for office is renewed, and trains are bringing fresh recruits to strengthen those already here.

Cabinet Reconstruction.

The editorial which appeared in the Chicago *Tribune* a few days ago, reviewing Grant's administration, and calling for a new Cabinet composed of statesmen, instead of mere clerks, has attracted the attention of the President, and is said to give him great uneasiness. In view of the clamor, which has now become general, for a reconstruction of the Cabinet, it is not improbable that Grant will, in accordance with his promise to the committee which notified him of his election, that if one Cabinet did not suit he would get another, look around for new timber out of which to construct a stronger knd more popular Cabinet.

Minister Hale.

The friends of John P. Hale are beseeching the President to allow him to remain long enough at Madrid to defend himself against the charges brought against him of smuggling goods into Spain. Hale has also made a similar request. It is doubtful whether the President will accede to the request.

General Lee

is expected here to-night to have a private interview with President Grant on the condition of affairs in Virginia. Lee will be the guest of Montgomery Blair.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

A Condemned Murderer Reprieved.

LOUISVILLE, April 30.—The Sheriff received to-day a reprieve for thirty days, granted by Governor Stevenson to John Conley, the negro, whose execution was to have taken place during the day. Conley will be hanged at the expiration of the reprieve without further leniency. The interposition of the United States Courts in this case excites much surprise.

FROM NEW YORK.

Desperate Attempt to Commit Suicide.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 30.—Dr. Blanck, the Hudson (N. J.) physician implicated in the Hoboken abortion case, made a desperate attempt to commit suicide this morning. He was found lying raked on the floor, with his throat cut from ear to ear, and abdomen badly cut. The jugular vein was not severed, and the doctor says the wounds are not fatal.

FROM NEWARK.

Proceedings of the Sabbath School Convention.

NEWARK, N. J., April 30.—The National Sunday School Convention was occupied to-day in hearing reports from its various sections. A resolution was adopted, warmly endorsing the New York State Committee in favoring a training school or college, and a Standing Committee on the subject was appointed to develop a plan. Indianapolis was agreed on as the place for the meeting of the Convention three years hence.

FOREIGN.

Proceedings of the Spanish Cortes.

By Atlantic Cable.

MADRID, April 30.—In the Cortes yesterday General Cuestais proposed amendments to the new constitution now under consideration establishing the Roman Catholic as the only religion of the country, was rejected.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, April 30—Evening.—Consols, 93⅜ for both money and account. U. S. five-twenties dull at 80½. Railways steady. Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 98⅜.

PARIS, April 30—Evening.—The Bourse closed firm. Rentes, 71f. 70.

LIVERPOOL, April 30—Evening.—Cotton, middling Uplands, 11⅞d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales have been 10,000 bales.

CARPETINGS.
NEW CARPETINGS!
ARCH STREET
Carpet Warehouse.
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
4 1 1mrp No. 832 ARCH Street.

EVERYBODY SAYS
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
Have just received a splendid lot of
Carpets and Mattings,
Of Rich and Elegant Designs.
What everybody says must be true.
3 19 fmw3mrp

1869 SPRING. 1869
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH Street.
We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for
SPRING SALES.
Embracing all the new styles of
CARPETINGS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
3 11 wfm3m ETC. ETC.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Additional Appointments by the President—Arrival of a Special Envoy from Mexico.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Appointments by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The following appointments have been made by the President:—

Alfred Sanford, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats for the Fourth district.

Pension Agents—Alexander Clapperton, at Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation; Harrison Adreon, at Baltimore; Samuel McKee, at Louisville, Ky.; W. D. Goodloe, at Lexington, Ky.

W. Vincent has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Fort Dodge, New Mexico.

Special Bearer of Despatches.

Dr. Brink, special bearer of despatches from Mexico, announced here yesterday, had an interview with the President to-day, and delivered his despatches. The President referred the despatches to Secretary Fish.

All were present at the Cabinet meeting to-day excepting Mr. Creswell.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendining, Davis & Co., report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	177⅛	West. Union Tel.	43⅛
N. Y. and Erie R.	29½	Clev. and Toledo R.	102⅛
Pit. and Fca. R.	96½	Toledo and Wabash.	73⅛
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	103¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	79
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93½	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	87¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	86⅛	Adams Express.	62
Chi. and W. W. pref.	98⅝	Wells, Fargo.	35⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	138	United States.	62¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	140	Tennessee 6s, new.	68⅛
Pacific Mail Steam.	93